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CHERRY BRANDY.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,342—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1898.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th „
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd „
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th „
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	20th „
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	27th „
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	10th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	17th „
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th „

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

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The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	1st July 1898.
AMPHITRITE	G. Castanzo	3,820	1st Aug. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	12th July 1898.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th Aug. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	21st July.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 24, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO,

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporito	5,000	19th July 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th July, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 2, 1898.

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

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PACKAGES cleared through the Customs and forwarded to Destination, or Received for Shipment to any Port.

SMALL PARCELS despatched at Lowest Rates.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st July, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th June, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 30th June, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.(Weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 14th July, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 30th June, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 28th June, calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 30th June, 1898.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 1st July.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Bombay, 24th June, 1898.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
YARRA	4,255	Coispellier	5t July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel,	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbeuge	30th June,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

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BRITISH PHARMACOPŒA OF 1898.

TREACHER & CO., LD., are prepared to quote for and SUPPLY all the new and altered preparations mentioned in the NEW BRITISH PHARMACOPOEA of 1898.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

AMMUNITION.

TRADE MARK

THOROUGHLY RELIABLE.

BEST QUALITY ONLY.

SHOT CARTRIDGES IN
BROWN, BLUE, GREEN, SALMON & LEGAMOID.

RIFLE CARTRIDGES
SOLID BROWN, AND COILED BRASS COLT'S, AND WINCHESTER.

REVOLVER CARTRIDGES
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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

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FIDELITY INSURANCE
GRANTED ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITED POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

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ALL Funds invested in GOVERNMENT and in other SECURITIES authorized by the Trust Act of 1882.

New and Improved Tables.
Very low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
Most Liberal Conditions.
Freedom from usual Restrictions.
Free Foreign Residgnce and Travel.
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Surrender Values in Cash or Free Policy.
Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policyholders.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

Proposal Forms and Particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

CLARETS ! CLARETS !

EXCELLENT CUP OR BREAKFAST WINES.

	Cash. per dozen. Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. per dozen. Pts. Rs.	a.	Credit. per dozen. Qts. Rs.	a.	Credit. per dozen. Pts. Rs.	a.
CATES' ST. EULALIE	11	0	6	0	12	4	6	12
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand"	12	0	7	0	13	8	7	14
BORDEAUX, "a favourite wine from the district of Bordeaux"	12	0	7	0	13	8	7	14
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	15	0	8	4	16	12	9	4
GOOD DINNER WINES.								
SUPERIOR MEDOC, "fullbodied, of high character and flavour"	18	0	10	0	20	0	11	4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	26	0	14	0	29	0	15	12
GRAVES (white Bordeaux)	20	8	12	8	23	0	14	0
SUPERIOR AFTER-DINNER WINES.								
CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	34	0	20	8	38	0	23	0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet	41	8	23	0	46	8	26	0

CLARET IN WOOD.

	Cash. per hghd. Rs.	a.	Credit. per hghd. Rs.	a.
BORDEAUX	272	0	303	0
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	272	0	303	0
PETIT MEDOC	310	0	345	0
SUPERIOR MEDOC	395	0	439	0

This Company's Clarets, which are imported direct from Bordeaux, are known throughout India and the East for their excellent quality, and may be relied on as Sound and Genuine WINES.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

WHY TAKE PILLS

of SECRET composition when those prepared according to the PUBLISHED PRESCRIPTIONS of the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS are offered you.?

SURELY the more sensible course is to take that of which you know the composition.

KEMP & Co. prepare a very LARGE VARIETY OF PILLS adapted to every ailment—and the full formula of each one is stated upon the bottles and also in their price-list.

A FEW POPULAR KINDS are here mentioned. GELATINE COATED and TASTELESS.

	PER BOTTLE of 25	and 100.
DR. HALL'S DINNER PILLS	12 as.	Rs. 2 0
DR. HUNTER'S ANTI-DYSENTERIC PILLS	14 „	„ 3 8
DR. FOTHERGILL'S ANTI-DISPEPSIA PILLS	Re. 1	„ 3 12
DR. DIVER'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS	14 as.	„ 3 0
SIR ANDREW CLARK'S DINNER PILLS	Re. 1	„ 3 12
BLAND'S PILLS	12 as.	„ 2 0
DR. HUNTER'S APERIENT PILLS	14 „	„ 3 8

N.B.—All made to the PUBLISHED FORMULA.

And hundreds of others of every KIND, STRENGTH and SIZE.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

RESTORES,
STIMULATES,
NOURISHES,
STRENGTHENS

The HAIR BY NATURAL MEANS and without injurious forcing.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

is guaranteed entirely FREE FROM ANY CHEMICAL WHATEVER and to be compounded from Vegetable matter alone.

Many of the Hair Preparations sold rely entirely for their effect upon the chemical action of such poisonous ingredients as LEAD ACETATE, SULPHUR, PETROLEUM, &c., which altho' stimulating at first eventually EXHAUST and DESTROY the hair in addition, being highly OBJECTIONABLE and DANGEROUS to use.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

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THE MOST EFFECTIVE OF ALL REMEDIES for the purification and enrichment of the Blood is

SARSAPARILLA

and Patient should exercise extreme caution in using BLOOD TONIC and MIXTURES, as some of these contain ingredients liable to cause violent skin eruptions and other dangerous symptoms.

KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF SARSAPARILLA

are without exception the FINEST PREPARATIONS of THE DRUG in existence, the Company having in this, as in other remedies aimed at the production of the FINEST QUALITY only.

Always Fresh in Fine Bright Condition.

Kemp's COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Rs. 2-4, 4-0 and 7-8 per Bottle.

Kemp's IODISED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Rs. 2-8, 4-8 and 8-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

REPUTATION PREMIER.
NAME PREMIER.
BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. 12 instalments. Rs.	a.	
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Innian Primer	250	0	23	0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275	0	25	0	do.
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300	0	27	12	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330	0	30	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330	0	30	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410	0	38	0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410	0	38	0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450	0	41	8	do.
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The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450	0	41	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410	0	38	0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330	0	30	8	do.
The Girls' "Premier' Helical Safety Model "N"	275	0	25	0	do.
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CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

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TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

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SILK MERCERS,

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THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
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RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

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ARE "THE BEST."

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SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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New Cheap Edition with additional Pictures.

LORD ROBERTS' 41 YEARS IN INDIA, RS. 6-0.

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NOTICES.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 1st July to the 15th Idem, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Head Office, Madras, 20th June, 1898.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

THE busy Season having set in, this Bank is again prepared to RECEIVE DEPOSITS for 3, and 4 months on terms to be learned on application.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

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NOTICE.

IT is in CONTEMPLATION to SELL His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwad's Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Factory with a distillery attached to it at Ghandevi, District Nowsari. Intending purchasers are requested to make their offers, showing clearly the amount for, and the conditions under which they intend, to buy, to the undersigned on or before the 5th of August, 1898.

It is optional with the Sirkar to accept any of the offers or to reject them altogether.

For further particulars apply to—

माधवराव रामचंद्र फडणीस.
i.e. MADHAVARAO RAMCHUNDRA, Fadnis,
Baroda State.
B. N. KALE,
Assistant Fadnis.
Baroda, Fadnis Office, 20th June, 1898.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma ; immediate relief ; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

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GOOD INVESTMENT.
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A FEW SIRDAR'S CARBOLIC ACID Inventions Syndicate's First Mortgage Debentures issued June 1897, 9½ per cent. per annum interest payable Half-yearly, 30th June and 31st December. Repayable 30th June, 1900. Apply to "No. 90," care of this paper.

WANTED.

WANTED, a SECRETARY for the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, must be a single man and prepared to devote his whole time to the affairs of the Club. He will be required to take up the duties about the 1st of August 1898.

Salary Rs. 400 per mensem in addition to Board and Quarters.

Applications with qualifications and references should be made to the SECRETARY, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, not later than the 1st of July 1898.

WANTED for the Sukkur Municipality, an OVERSEER who has passed the Upper Subordinates' Engineering course and knows Surveying, Levelling, Drawing, Estimating, etc. Pay Rs. 75 per mensem, including horse allowance. Copies of testimonials should accompany the applications, which will be received by the undersigned up to the 5th July, 1898.

Apply to— SECRETARY,
Sukkur Municipal Commission.
Sukkur, 18th June, 1898.

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TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

A number of tiger, snow leopard, panther, and Ladak goat skins.

A consignment of fancy goods, such as albums, ladyies' companions, hand and brief bags, Bohemian glass, table ornaments, plated tea-sets, cruets, toilet and scent frames, table fountains, &c.

Household furniture, such as sofas, easy chairs, marble tables, teapoys, hat and book stands, clothes press, chest of drawers, dressing and washand tables, &c.

Also office furniture, such as large and small writing tables, chairs, copying press, cupboards, book cases, chests, sample tables, &c.

On account of the concerned, ex. s. s. Crescent—
1 case saddlery.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of H. B. Damania—
1 H M G C I—1 case German silver trays.

On account and at the risk of the concerned—
V B Bombay 1—100—100 cases loaf sugar, each case containing 32 loaves of about 4 lbs. each made in France.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 dog-cart.
A few bicycles, ladies' and gent's, with pneumatic tyres.
The property of an European gentleman—
A lot of English geese, Persian geese, turkey, Muscovy ducks, and other foreign fowls.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, opposite the Alexandra Hotel, by order of the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Goolam Hoosein Amiroodin—

A large quantity of machinery of various descriptions, detailed particulars of which will be given hereafter.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 11th proximo, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. Mottiabhai Gunput, consisting of iron safe, cupboard, copper and brass utensils, silver articles wearing apparel, books, etc.

The property will be on view days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 27th June, 1898.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHENDY BAZAAR.

On SATURDAY, the 9th proximo at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Messrs. Tribhowandas Varjeewandas and Jugmohandas Varjeewandas, the executors of the late Mr. Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Cursondas Shamjee and Narrendas Shamjee, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, chawls, or range of buildings thereon, situate at Bhendy bazaar, or Moombadevi Street and Parel Road, in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and thirty-five square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 57, 53 and 52, and new Nos. 7379, 7380, old Survey No. 1560, and 1560 and 1562 and new Survey No. 1028, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No.—and Street No. 160, 162, 161 and 166, and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towads the east by the said Parel Road, on or towards the west by the property of Esmail Chaura, on or towards the north by the property of Shriput Kutchra, and on or towards the south by Pydhownee 2nd Row, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said Cursondas Shamjee and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Muljee and Raghowjee, Solicitors, at their office, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the undersigned,

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 27th June, 1898.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, the following —

On account and risk of Gordhun Bhagwan—
2 cases and 20 pieces 46 by 25-30 yards, Italian cloth.
On account and risk of Ibhrahim Haji Joosub—
1 case 25 dozen 39 by 39, all wool, fancy merino shawls.
On account and risk of Ebhramjee Esmaljee Bhagat—
2 cases each 150 lbs. gold thread.
On account of the concerned—
5 cases and 30 pieces cotton duck.
5 cases and 60 pieces longcloth.
3 cases 565 pieces sample pieces of white nainsooks, jacconets, scarfs, dorias, etc.
20 bales and 50 pieces red and black stripes.
One lot gold and silver watches by John Jones.
One lot crockery and glassware consisting of glasses, decanters, sugar and butter pots, cups and saucers, jugs, plates, one lot stoneware, consisting of stew pans, dishes, tea-pots, coffee-pots, etc.
18 iron bedsteads, and children's cots, 4 ft to 5 ft 6 in.
On account of the concerned—
5 cases and 25 dozen cologne water.
1 „ 32 „ 'The Wets' razors 1-2" 5-8"
25 „ gin.

SALE OF 4 VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND AT GAMDEVI ROAD AND WORLEE.

By order of Mr. Doolabhdas Balmookund, the second mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of Bai Gopikabai, widow of Wishwanath Damoder, Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co., on THURSDAY, the 7th day of July, 1898, at 4 p.m., will sell by Public Auction subject to the first mortgage at Rs. 16,633-4-4 and interest from 13th January, 1898, the undermentioned properties at Gamdevi at the premises described and lot No. 1. All the four properties will be sold in one lot.

PARTICULARS.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land together with several palm trees and 2 wells, situate at the Babulnath Roads, otherwise called Gamdevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four thousand nine hundred and seventy-four square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 140, new No. 1273, old Survey Nos. 458-59—461-62, and new Survey No. 7519 to 7521, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by the property of the executors of Raghunath Damoder, on or towards the west partly by a passage and partly by the property of Chimnaram Vasantram, on or towards the north by the property of Hormusjee Jehangir Dadysett, and on or towards the south by a passage, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipality under Street No.—— and Ward No.——

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of vacant ground, situate at Worlee, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four thousand nine hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts, the fazandars whereof are Harkisondas and Bhugwandas Narotamdas, and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a public road from Breach Vellard to Worlee on or towards the north by the land of Abdul Hubib, and on or towards the south by the property of Bhasker Raghunath, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of the Municipality under Street No.—— and Ward No.——

LOT No. 3—All that piece or parcel of vacant land situate at Worlee, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and twenty-seven square yards or thereabouts, the fazendars whereof are Harkisondas and Bhugwandas Norotumdas and are bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the west by the land, of Sunderao Rowji, on or towards the south by the land, of Jowji Raghowji, on or towards the north and east by the ground gowan or passage, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street No.—and Ward No.—

LOT No. 4—All that piece or parcel of vacant land, situate at Worlee, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixteen hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts, the fazendars whereof are Hurkisondas and Bhugwandas Narotumdas, and bounded on the north by the land of Dadoba and Juggonnath and Govind Babaji, on the west by Haines Road, on the south by the land of Bhasker Juggonnath, and on the east by the land of Nanabhoy Madhowdas, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No.—

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Maganlal and Rustomjee, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office, at Commercial Bank Building.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT FALKLAND ROAD.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagors Mistry Nawazalli and Karimbakhas Alli, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 8th day of July, 1898, at 4 p.m., on the premises the undermentioned property, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee, by an indenture of mortgage dated the 1st day of December, 1894 :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward, number 2296, street number 14, and containing by admeasurement 143 4-9th square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and west by Falkland Road Cross Lane, on the north by the property of Sadashiv Luxmon, on the south by a gully, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th June, 1898. Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MUSJID CROSS LANE AND AT MAHIM BAZAAR ROAD.

By order of the mortgagees, under the power of sale reserved to them by an indenture of mortgage of the 23rd day of April, 1893, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. on the undermentioned dates, will sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mariambai, widow of Hajee Abdur Rahim Nurani, the undermentioned three properties by separate lots on the respective days and places below specified.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, mortgagee's Solicitors, at their office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, where the title-deeds can also be inspected.

PARTICULARS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th Day of June, 1898, at 4 p.m., on the premises.—LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Government land, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Musjid Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 146, new No. 7465, old Survey No. 1543, new Survey No. 981, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward C No. 6401, Street Nos. 4143, and bounded on the east by a sweepers' passage, on the west by Musjid Cross Lane aforesaid, on the north by the property of Dewsee Ooka and Jheena Ooka, and on the south by Lot No. 2 hereinafter described, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th Day of June, 1898, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.—LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Government land, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-nine square yards or thereabouts with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses chawls, godowns and stables standing thereon, situate at Musjid Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration district and sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 145, new No. 7463, old Survey Nos. 1541-1542, new Survey No. 980, and assessed by the Muncipality under Ward C No. 6400, Street Nos. 37, 39, and bounded on the east by a sweepers' passage, on the west by the Musjid Cross Lane aforesaid, on the north by Lot No. 1 hereinbefore described, and on the south by the property of Tajudeen Sumsoodin Moosa, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th Day of June, 1898, at 4 p.m., on the premises.—LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or oart, containing by admeasurement eight hundred and ninety-eight square yards or thereabouts, together with the bungalow, stable, cookroom, and out-houses standing thereon, and also all cocoanut and other trees growing and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim Bazaar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 3926, new Survery No. 1536, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Ward G Nos. 4743-4744, and Street Nos. 72-73, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by the property of Crushna Dadoo, on or towards the west by the said Mahim Bazaar Road, on or towards the north by a public passage, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Govind Kafry and partly by a passage leading from the premises now being discribed to the well on the south side of the said premises, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 27th June, 1898.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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Agent.
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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

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C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£230,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

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COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL	„	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„	6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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BOMBAY AGENCY :

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Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	„ 15,35,485

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

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	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 6
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 6

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 4-30m., 4-18a. Low water, 10-3m., 11-10a. Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Gloamni entered, and the steamers Port Denison, Simla, Whitefield and Barque Inglewood left the dock on Saturday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamers Kirkiull and Dwarka entered, and the steamers Paddington and Obra left the dock on Saturday.

A Hindu Fair.—The annual Hindu fair, known as the Vithoba Temple Fair, will be held at Matoonga on Thursday next.

Reported Theft of Binoculars.—Mr. P. F. Fischer, residing at Rampat Road, has reported to the police the theft of a pair of binoculars, valued at Rs. 275, some time during Friday last. The complainant has recently discharged a servant from his employ.

Gymkhana Hockey.—There will be a match this evening against the Cathedral High School, to commence at 5-30. The following will represent the Gymkhana:—Goal—Murray; backs—Green and Reid; half-backs—Williamson, Thesiger, and Dodgson; forwards—Fischer, Economo, Stephens, Moore, and Skene.

Torturing a Pony.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Daji Rowji, a coachman, was charged by Inspector Wilkins with torturing his pony. The Inspector stated that the pony was very much emaciated and he was harnessed to a heavy old-fashioned shigram. When the accused was arrested there were four occupants in the gharry. The accused was fined Rs. 10.

Burglary at Gamdevi Road.—Bezonji Pestonji, a Parsee, residing at Gamdevi Road, has reported to the police that sometime during Friday night his cookroom was broken open, and copper and brass utensils and China and glasswares and a silk saree, in all collectively valued at Rs. 87-4, were stolen. Upon an inquiry fifty brass and copper pots and the silk saree were found lying in the compound where they had been left by the thief.

The Gaekwar.—The Gaikwari princes, who have been sojourning at Lanowli for the last few days after their return from Japan, went to Baroda by Friday night's mail train. Their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Maharani Sahib arrived here on Saturday evening from Lanowli, and left for Baroda by the evening mail train, to which was attached the special carriages of their Highnesses. The arrangements for their temporary sojourn in Bombay were made by Mr. Shivji Nathu, who presented bouquets of flowers to his Highness at the station. Mr. Lynn, Mr. and Mrs. French, Rao Bahadur Pitale, the Kanji Karbari, and the staff accompanied their Highnesses.

Fatal Boyish Play.—An inquiry was held on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Salaybhoy Sarafali, a Mahomedan lad, aged nine years, residing with his parents at Saneng Street. At 4 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, during the absence of his father, deceased, together with his brother, went to play on the first floor of the house. Both of them were sliding down the banister of the staircase, when deceased lost his balance and fell on the pavement below, fracturing the head. He was picked up unconscious, bleeding from the nose and ears, and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died about an hour after admission. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Poona Pinjrapol.—Mr. Pestonji Limji, honorary secretary, Poona Pinjrapol, writes to us:—Sir,—Your kind insertion of a special appeal sent on 30th May last, on behalf of dumb animals in the Poona Pinjrapol, has brought to the institution the following further donations, receipt of which I beg to acknowledge with sincere thanks:—Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 463; H. H. Maharaj of Baroda, Rs. 200; Mahajans of Lanolee (through Shet Jayachand Bechardas), Rs. 118-2; Shet Sunderdas Dharamsee, Bombay, Rs. 25; Shet Khimjee Lakhamidas, Bombay, Rs. 17; Shet Ranchoddas Morarjee, Bombay, Rs. 10; Mr. B. Chakravarty, assistant engineer, Poona district, Rs. 10; Shet Amarchand Bhaeechand, Poona camp, Rs. 8-10-1; and Shet Chaganbhaee Dullabhram, Poona, Rs. 8;—total Rs. 859-12-1. Any further donations from the benevolent, magnanimous and charitable persons, towards the Poona Pinjrapol, will be accepted by the secretary with best thanks.

Illegal Possession of Opium and Arms.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. Rustomji Pestonji Jehangir, Assistant Collector of Customs, charged Haji Mahomed Kaza Shirazi with having in his possession 30 tolas of Persian opium and some arms and ammunition contrary to law. The accused is a well-known merchant residing near Babula Tank. In consequence of certain information Mr. Ferozeshah Pallonji, Chief Inspector of the Opium Department, accompanied by Mr. Nariman, Constable Porret of the Bombay Police, and others, went to the house of the accused and made a search in the presence of a punch. They found 30 tolas of Persian opium concealed in various parts of the house. Besides the opium, pistols and ammunition were also found concealed amongst women's clothing in a cupboard. The accused was arrested and released on bail. Mr. Velinkar, who defended, pleaded guilty to the charges. He remarked that the accused was a respectable merchant, and had kept the opium in his possession as, he said, he was ignorant of law. The quantity seized was not large, considering that the whole family of the accused used opium. Mr. Rustomji stated that the man was not ignorant of the law. He was an old resident of Bombay, and if he had been ignorant of law he would not have concealed the opium in so many places. The magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 150. As regarded the charge of illegal possession of arms and ammunition he was fined Rs. 20 only, as the arms did not appear to have been ever used. The opium and the arms were ordered to be confiscated.

MEMORIAL TABLETS AT POONA.

Two brass Memorial Tablets have been erected in St. Mary's Church in memory of the two officers who were so cruelly murdered on the night of the Jubilee last year. The following are the inscriptions recorded on each:—

In
Memory of
Charles Walter Rand,
Indian Civil Service,

Who, having been instrumental in freeing the City of Poona from plague, was murdered while returning to Poona from the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on the night of 22nd June 1897; Ætat 34.

This Memorial is erected by the members of his service as a token of sincere regard and esteem, and to mark their sense of his self-sacrificing devotion to duty.

Sacred
To the Memory of
Lieut Charles Egerton Ayerst,
2nd P. W. O. Bo Grenadiers,

Deputy Assistant Commissary Gneral, who was assassinated on 23rd June 1897, near Government House, Ganeshkhind, on the Diamond Jubilee of H. M. Queen Victoria.

Born 3rd April 1870.
Killed 23rd June 1897.

Erected by his Brother Officers of the Commissariat Transport Department, Bombay.

THE PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC IN THEATRES.

A number of new suburban theatres have been built in London during the past two or three years, and the London County Council regulations for the safety of the public have been ensured, that they are all provided with the most approved fire extinguishing apparatus and also with fireproof curtains, enabling the auditor to be entirely shut off from the stage in case of fire. These curtains at the Broadway (Deptford) Brixton, Shakespeare (Battersea), Grand (Fulham), and Metropole (Camberwell) theatres have all been constructed by Messrs. Merryweather, of London, and this firm has just completed the largest fire curtain in the world at Drury Lane. This latter is of steel and asbestos and weighs several tons; but is so arranged that one man can raise or lower it easily. Accidents, such as the steel wire suspension ropes breaking or being burnt, are provided against by automatic gear which will enable the curtain, in such circumstances, to be lowered steadily. An additional protection against smoke and flame is provided by a system of patent sprinklers carried across the proscenium opening and on a fire occurring these will drench the curtain and stage with water. The great catastrophe at the Ring theatre will be remembered by many and it is for the authorities in Colonial towns to see that their places of entertainment are secured against fire in similar fashion to the English theatres mentioned above.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The s. s. Idar, Captain D. Milne, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Marseilles, experienced fine weather to the eastward of 60° long, but very heavy sea north of Sacotra. The captain also reports that the coal in starboard bunker was slightly on fire.

THE BLACKMAILING CASE.

THE ADMISSABILITY OF EVIDENCE AS TO THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL MILLS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Petit charges Clive Durant, Dhanjibhoy Dadabhoy Dadyseth, Cooverji Merwanji Mehta, A. Williams, and Sorabji Rustomji Battliwalla with putting him into fear in order to extort money from him and with conspiracy. Mr. D. D. Davur, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Own, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Byrne, solicitor, defended the second accused, Dhanjibhoy Dadyset, Mr. Brown and Mr. Alpaiwalla, solicitors, represented Cooverji M. Mehta, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Craigie, pleader, appeared for the fourth accused Williams, and the fifth, Sorabji R. Battliwalla, was defended by Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Captain, solicitor. The first accused, Clive Durant, conducted his own defence.

Mr. Jijibhoy Petit, further cross-examined by Durant, said that he did not say that under the agency agreement he was not responsible for what happened in the year 1894. Witness did not remember his counsel objecting to the production of the agency agreement on the ground that witness was not party to it.

Durant: How is it that your memory only serves you to recollect whatever things that help your case and nothing that helps the other side?

The magistrate: I cannot allow this question under Section 152, as it is offensive.

Durant: I will then ask how is it that you recollect things in your favour only?

The magistrate: This question also contains an offensive suggestion which you have no ground to make.

Durant: I have every ground to make that suggestion.

The magistrate: I am not going to argue the point with you. I simply overrule your question.

Durant: How is it that you recollect what happened weeks ago and do not remember what happened only a few days ago?

Witness: That is a question which I cannot answer.

Durant here asked a question, which, his Worship thought, reflected discredit upon his record. He said that if Durant would persist in his discourtesy to the court, he (the magistrate) would not grant him any indulgence.

Durant said his question was misunderstood. He simply asked whether, having heard the court's note about Mr. Davur's objection against the production of the agreement, witness would not consider the objection a misleading one.

The question having been allowed, witness said he did not think the objection was misleading.

Continuing, witness said that the board of directors of the Oriental Mills had carried the sum of Rs. 1,01,500 to the defalcation account with the sanction of the shareholders. Witness was the proprietor of the agency firm. The partners in the firm, besides witness, were Bai Dinbai Petit and his mother—if a disputed point was settled. The one lakh one thousand five hundred rupees belonged to Bai Dinbai.

The Magistrate: I do not think that all these questions are relevant to this inquiry.

Durant: Is it not relevant in this inquiry to prove that witness is guilty of the charges we have brought against him.

The Magistrate: The question will be settled at its proper time.

Continuing, witness said that the firm had taken the money from Bai Dinbai, to whom the amount had been paid back.

In the course of further examination, Durant remarked, "more the losses to the shareholders the more the witness gains. He must have his blood-money."

Mr. Davur objected to the remark, saying that Durant had been driven to desperate straits and his intention seemed to be to throw as much dirt at the witness as possible. Mr. Davur submitted that it was necessary that the court should once for all rule that the charges brought against the complainant by the accused were irrelevant to the present inquiry. In the lengthy cross-examination of the complainant the question of extortion had not been touched at all. Nine-tenths of the time had been taken up by the accused in foul abuse.

Durant: I object to Mr. Davur making this defamatory remark.

The Magistrate: You made much more defamatory speeches just before.

Durant: Mr. Davur must confine his remarks to relevant matters and not try to create prejudice against me.

Mr. Davur, continuing, said that he asked the court definitely to rule that in a case of extortion it was not necessary for the court to inquire into the accusations made by the accused in his information against the complainant—accusations which, he emphatically said, were false to the knowledge of the accused.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta inquired if he and the other legal gentlemen for the different accused should consider themselves dragged in this discussion.

The magistrate said he would be happy to hear Mr. Mehta on the point whenever he thought fit to address him.

Mr. Davur contended that the whole of the cross-examination was intended either to while away the time or to satisfy private malice by making statements of the most objectionable kind and putting most scandalous questions. Even if the court upheld his contention that it was not necessary to inquire into the truth or otherwise of the charges preferred by the accused against the complainant, the accused would not be prejudiced in any way, because the case would be eventually committed to the Sessions and there they would have the advantage of obtaining the decision of the High Court on that point.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta observed that Mr. Davur's position was clearly not a strong one, as it would appear from his obtaining from going into the legal merits of the question. He submitted that the charges preferred against the complainant by the accused were perfectly relevant to the inquiry. Mr. Davur had himself anticipated the defence in that respect, and had accordingly considered it necessary to refer to this matter in his opening speech. In support of his contention Mr. Mehta cited the Ahmedabad conspiracy case, in which the prosecution were eventually proved to have been themselves the conspirators. He submitted that it was impossible to hold in this case that the truth of the charges brought against the complainant was not a factor in the constitution of the present offence and that those charges were not relevant as showing the motive or interest of the complainant in instituting the present case. So far as Mr. Jijibhoy himself was concerned, he might or might not have taken part in the conspiracy alleged by the accused to have been perpetrated by the prosecution, but they were perfectly entitled to cross-examine him in order to show that there was mismanagement of the affairs of the company, and that in order to cover it there was a conspiracy to put out of the way the persons who were agitating against that mismanegement. Whether these matters related to civil or criminal liability, they were relevant to the present case.

Mr. Brown contended that it was too late for Mr. Davur to object to these questions after having alluded to the charges brought by the accused against the complainant in his celebrated opening. The only point which the court had to decide was whether the law allowed the questions in cross-examination or not. Durant's taste might have been bad, or other reasons might have operated in giving rise to a discussion of this point, but if the complainant had a complete answer to these questions, well and good; if not, the accused were entitled to shake his character and credit.

Mr. Talyarkhan remarked that the attitude taken up by Mr. Davur appeared to him astounding, when they remembered that he had laid great stress on the good management of the mills and had asked a number of questions to the prosecutor on that point.

Mr. Jinnah also supported the arguments advanced by Mr. Mehta.

After some further discussion, in which Clive Durant supported these arguments, the magistrate intimated that he would give his decision in the matter on Tuesday. (to-morrow.)

Mr. Chauncey Depew, who has just arrived in England from the States, is the most conspicuous example in a land of after-dinner speakers of the success to which a facile tongue can raise a man of parts. There is only one instance on record of his being really at a loss in public. The rebuff came from Mr. Evarts, the great lawyer, now in his last days of blindness, who was once the wittiest advocate at the American Bar. Mr. Depew, at a certain public banquet, was rather annoyed at a request to speak before Evarts, and having finished his oration he retired to the lower part of the hall, prepared to criticise. Evarts reeled off a review of American history from Noah to Narragansett Pier without a single semicolon. Depew started to his feet, exclaiming, "Are we to listen, Mr. Chairman, to sentences of this length all the evening?" Without a moment's pause, Evarts retorted, "Hitherto, Mr. Depew, I had imagined that only the criminal classes objected to long sentences." And even "the great Chauncey" could think of no reply.

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THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	7	1	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Khumbharwada	4	1	6
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	2	2	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	2	0	10
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	1
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown.	6	1	0
Hospitals	0	7	14
Total	24	12	73
Same date last year	2	3	73

The Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi, and Dongri	1	0	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbarwada	1	2	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	4*	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	13
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	2	0	3
Hospitals	0	1	3
Total	9	3	63
Total plague deaths to date	30,414	26,140	
Same date last year	2	3	73

* Arrived ill from Bhivndi, removed to Adumjee Peerbhoy Hospital.

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. of the 25th June:—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Previously reported	168	146	2
Fresh	0	0	0
Total	168	146	2

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on Thursday was one, while on the same date last year it was four. The mortality at Varkoond on Thursday was five, but there have been no fresh attacks. During the epidemic of 1897 while 2,352 persons fell victims to plague at Lower Damaun, Varkoond remained entirely free, but since the plague has broken out a few days ago at Varkoond the marshy soil, the dirty habits of the people and obstinacy to segregate or to remove the plague attacked person from the crowded family or to get themselves inoculated have contributed towards increasing its virulence and the mortality.—Intercourse between the people of the Fort and Upper Damaun has been completely restored by order of the Government, but the communication between these people and those of Lower Damaun remains strictly, in force, except to the three doctors on plague duty, the judge and his staff and the Crown Advocate.—Mr. Thasker, the Junior Inspector at Namda and a plague authority visited Varkoond and Lower Damaun on Wednesday.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday at the registered office, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Dharamsi Soonderdass, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following was the directors' report:

The directors have now the pleasure to submit to the shareholders their twenty-fourth annual report together with the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account annexed for the year ending 31st December last, shewing Rs. 250,323-6-5 as profit including Rs. 8,134-14-9 brought forward from the last year's account. This profit the directors purpose to divide as under:—To amount absorbed in payment of an ad-interim dividend at Rs. 100 per whole and Rs. 25 per quarter share for the half-year ending 30th June, 1897, Rs. 50,050; amount now purposed to be divided at Rs. 120 per whole and Rs. 30 per quarter share for the second half-year ending 31st December, 1897, Rs. 60,060; amount set aside for equalisation of dividend account, Rs. 50,000; amount set aside to meet excess of expenditure on machinery and building account, Rs. 80,000; bad and doubtful debts Rs. 6,456-14-9; bonus to company's employes, 3,000; balance to next year's account, 756-7-8;—total Rs. 250,323-6-5. The result, when compared with that of the last year, the directors consider, is no doubt satisfactory, but the directors regret that they cannot recommend a higher amount of dividend than the amount of dividend they paid to the shareholders the year before, because, owing to scanty rainfall in some parts of the Madras Presidency, there is an apprehension of an occurrence of famine there, and there has been accumulating a heavy stock of yarn-bales in consequence, a contingency the company has to meet in the year to come. Messrs. Sorabjee Curstjee Sett and Lakmidass Waljee retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. In consequence of the resignation of Mr. Framjee Temooljee as an auditor of the company the directors have made the provisional appointment of Mr. Cursetjee Jamsetjee Oonwalla as an auditor in his stead, which appointment the shareholders have now to confirm. They shall have also to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. A dividend of Rs. 120 per whole and Rs. 30 per quarter share was declared. Messrs. Sorabjee Cursetjee Sett and Lukhmidas Wailjee were re-elected directors. The appointment of Mr. Cursetjee Jamsetjee Oonwalla as an auditor of the company in place of Mr. Framjee Temooljee, resigned, was confirmed. Messrs. Tribhowandass Venidas and Cursetjee Jamsetjee Oonwalla were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE KHANDESH SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of shareholders of this company was held on Saturday at the registered office, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Dhramsi Soonderdas chairman of the board, presiding. The following was the directors' report:

With the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account annexed hereto for the year ending 31st December last, the directors have the pleasure to submit that in the year under report the company has made a profit of Rs. 1,14,491-10-6, including the balance of Rs. 120-14-5 brought forward from the last year's account. After deducting out of profit Rs. 22,492-8-0, absorbed in the payment of an ad-interim dividend for the first half-year ending 30th June last at Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 7 1-2 per quarter share, there remains now a disposable balance of Rs. 91,999-2-6, which the directors now purpose to divide as under:—To the payment of a dividend for the second half-year ending 31st December, 1897, at Rs. 35 per whole and Rs. 8 3-4 per quarter share, Rs. 26,241 4-0; bonus to company's employes, Rs. 3,000; amount set aside to meet doubtful and bad debts, Rs. 5,000; new extension of machinery and building account, Rs. 55,000; next year's account, Rs. 2,757-14-6;—total Rs. 91,999-2-6. The directors consider this result most satisfactory. They have made an appointment of Mr. Hormusjee Bezonjee Dantra as an additional director on the board, which they now ask the shareholders to confirm. Messrs. Gordhandass Cursandas and Sorabjee Cursetjee Sett retire by rotation from the board, but are eligible for re-election. In consequence of the resignation of Mr. Framjee Temooljee as an auditor of the company, the directors have made a provisional appointment of Mr. Hurjeewan Soonderjee as an auditor in his stead, which appointment they now ask the shareholders to confirm. They have also to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

Resolutions were passed in accordance with the recommendations of the directors. The report and accounts were adopted and confirmed. A dividend of Rs. 35 per whole and Rs. 8 3-4 per quarter share was declared. The appointment of Dr. Hormusji Bejonji Dantra, made as an additional director, was confirmed. Messrs. Gordhandass Cursondas and Sorabji Cursedji Sett were re-elected directors. The appointment of Mr. Hurjeevan Sooderji as an auditor in place of Mr. Framji Temoolji, resigned, was confirmed. Messrs. Tribowandas Venidas and Hurjiwan Soonderji were appointed auditors for the current year with a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before Mr. Justice Parsons, acting Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Ranade.)

A MUSSULMAN'S SUIT FOR PARTITION OF INHERITANCE.

ABDUL KADAR *alias* CHANDULAL WALAD KALUBHAI VS. BAPUBHAI WALAD SHEIK IMAM AND OTHERS.

This was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. G. C. Whitworth, District Judge of Ahmednagar, in cross appeals Nos. 54 and 58 of 1895. The Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandawarker appeared for Abdul Kadar, the appellant and original defendant No. 1; and Mr. Shripad Khunderao (for Kunderao Morojee) appeared for original plaintiff and respondent No. 2.

In a suit by Mussulmans for partition of an inheritance, the joint property of the parties, the lower Courts refused to give one of the defendants, though he asked for it, his share which was found and admitted to be a third. The first Court refused because the Court-fee paid was only sufficient to cover the plaintiffs' one-third share in the property, and the lower appellate Court on the ground that this was not a suit for partition of joint family as known to Hindu law. The High Court in second appeal holding that in this Presidency a suit for partition of an inheritance by Mussulmans is hardly distinguishable from a partition suit by Hindoos, and the first Court having declared the property to be the joint property of the parties, the principles of an ordinary administration suit ought at any rate to be applied to it, awarded the defendant his share to be ascertained and given to him in execution on payment by him of the necessary Court-fees.

The suit out of which this appeal arose was brought by four persons, all of them grandsons of one Fazal Mahomed Shafi, against defendant 1, a grandson of Fazal's brother, and against defendants 2 and 3, who were the great grandsons of another brother of Fazal, to recover a third share of certain joint ancestral inam lands in the possession of the three defendants together with their share of the mesne profits for three years before suit. Defendant 1 replied inter alia that plaintiffs had no share in the property in dispute, which consisted of 35 bighas of Nevasa lands, which were in his possession, and of 85 bighas of the Nevasa and 45 bighas of the Bel Pandhri lands, which were in the possession of defendants 2 and 3; and contended that unless lands of his share were given to him, plaintiffs were not entitled to obtain by partition lands of their share. Defendants 2 and 3 answered that plaintiffs were very remote relatives of theirs, who had no shares in the lands in dispute. The Second Class Subordinate Judge of Nevasa found (1) that the property in dispute was the joint property of the parties; (2) that the four plaintiffs had a one-third share in it; (3) that defendant 1 had a one-third share; (4) that defendants 2 and 3 had also a one-third share; (5) that defendant 1 was in posssession of less than a one-third share of the property which was properly due to him; (6) that plaintiffs should, therefore, get their share as far as possible out of the lands in the possession of defendants 2 and 3, and out of the property in the hands of defendant 1, only in so far as it may be necessary for equal partition. The Subordinate Judge on these findings passed a decree declaring that plaintiff had a one-third share in the property in dispute and directed defendants 2 and 3 to pay Rs. 69 to plaintiffs for mesne profits. The Subordinate Judge held that as plaintiffs claimed a separation of their own share which was awarded to them and that as the suit was valued and the court-fee paid was only sufficient to cover plaintiffs' one-third share, defendant 1, if he wished to have his share also given to him separately, should bring a separate suit for that purpose. This decision having been confirmed in appeal by the District Judge of Ahmednagar, defendant 1 preferred this second appeal to the High Court.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said: This is the converse of the case Murarrao vs. Sitaram and *vice versa* (P. J. for 1898, p. 132.) We decided yesterday, because in this suit for partition of joint property the courts have refused to give the 1st defendant his share, which was found and is now admitted to be one-third, though he asked for it. The reason assigned for the refusal by the Subordinate Judge is that the court-fee paid is only sufficient to cover plaintiff's one-third share in the property. No more, however, is ever paid in any suit for partition, and we think that it was quite in the power of the judge to have ordered the defendant to pay the necessary court-fee on his share as a condition precedent to his obtaining his share. The District Judge refused because this was not a suit for partition of joint family property as known to the Hindu Law, but a suit by Mussalmans for their share of an inheritance. In this presidency, however, a suit for partition of an inheritance by Mussalmans is hardly distinguishable from a partition suit by Hindus, and the Subordinate Judge has declared the property to be the joint property of the parties so that the principles of an ordinary administration suit ought at any rate to be applied to it. It is obviously most undesirable that parties should be driven to further litigation to obtain a relief which they are entitled to, and ask for at a proper time, and which can be given to them, in an existing suit. We vary the decree by awarding the appellant his one-third share to be ascertained and divided off and given to him in execution on payment of the necessary court-fees, viz., Rs. 47-4-0, being made by him into court within such time as the court of first instance directs. We make no order as to any costs in this court.

HIGH COURT.—June 27.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.

For Judgment.

314-97—Craigie L and O—La Societe Generale Mercantile vs Meralli Curramsey and others—Payne G and S, and Wadia and G. Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

553-96—Ardesir H and D—Dadabhoy Pestonjee Shroff vs Nusserwanjee Ardesir Hormasjee and others—Wadia and G. Part heard.

362-97—Mansuklal D and J—Cawasjee Eduljee Patel vs Abdool Satar—Thakurdas D and C, and H

551-95—Ardesir H and D—Dadabhoy Pestonjee Shroff vs Khimjee Jairam Narronjee and others—Thackurdas D C and H

37-97—Dikshit and D—Dawood Oomar and another vs Aishabai and another—Payne G and S.

606-96—Thakurdas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Baldevdas Guneshdas and others.

607-96—Thakurdas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs. Buldevdas Guneshdas and others.

387-97—Maganlal and R—Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee Malegamwalla vs Dossabhoy Merwanjee Hirana—Janardhan and A.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Fulton.

For Judgment.

594-97—Dikshit and D—Jinabhoy Kuramchand vs Tyabali Jafferjee—Framjee and D.

278-95—F P Pavri for pauper—Cawasjee Pallonjee Kharegatt vs Eduljee Hormasjee Kharegatt and another—Wadia and G.

For an exparte decree.

669-97—J C Cama—Pooranmul Gooljee and another vs Mahadeo Abajee Kaly and another—Dikshit and D, and K J Mantri.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

151-98—Ardasir H and D—Cawasjee Pestonjee Patel vs Dr Cawasjee Eduljee Dadachanjee and others

152-98—King and Co—Joseph Camillus de Silva vs Atmaram Satwajee

161-98—Janardhan and A—George Okelland and others vs Canjee Thakersey

Postponed Long Causes.

62-97—Roughton and B—Dewjee Ramjee and others vs Bai Villabai—Mahadev V, Part heard.

294-97—In person—Thakur Oomar Ludha vs Thakur Kanjee Ludha—Hiralal M and M.

312-96—Bhaishanker and K—Dolatrai Achratlal vs Nathala Mohanlal and others—Matubhai and J

Defended New Long Causes.

22-98—Ardasir H and D—Sorabjee Wookerjee Umrigar and another vs Sorabjee Pestanjee Masani—Crawford B and Co

659-98—Ardasir H and D—Fackrudin Baba Saheb vs Abdool Cadar Baba Saheb and others—In person.

28-98—Matubhai and J—Lukhmidas Narsey vs Morarjee Cooverjee—Little and Co

29-98—Hiralal M and M—Munjee Currimbhoy vs Ladkibai and another—Little and Co

33-98—Sorabjee and J—Runchod Laljee vs Javerbai—Chitnis M and M

35-98—Framjee and D—Abdula bin Mahomed Bossani and others vs The Bombay and Persia S N Co Ld—Crawford B and Co

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 22.

Eldmann, Lt, Punjab, R A, on leave, from Khar

June 23.

Knapp, Capt, Punjab, R A, to rejoin, from Landikotal
Winsloe, Lt, Punjab, R E, on leave, from Peshawar
Lea, Lt, Punjab, 2nd York L I, on leave, from Poona
Legge, Capt, Bo, 20th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow

June 24.

Rennick, 2nd Lt, Punjab, The Buffs, from leave, from England
Covie, Lt, Punjab, R E, on leave, from Rawal Pindi
Forgusson, Capt, Bo, 2nd High L I, on leave, from Nani Tal
Clowes, Capt, Bo, Comt Dept, on leave, from Khandalla
Stokes, Lt, Bengal, R E, on leave, from Meerut

June 25.

Bornfield, Surgn Capt, Punjab, 2nd P I, on leave, from Kotal
Tarver, Lt, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty, from Karachi

DEPARTURES.—June 25.

Stokes, Lt, Bengal, R E, on leave, to England
Fergusson, Capt, 2nd High L I, on leave, to England
Eldmann, Lt, Punjab, R A, on leave, to England
Winsloe, Lt, Punjab, R E, on leave, to England
Covie, Lt, Punjab, R E, on leave, to England
Bornfield, Surgn-Capt, Punjab, 2nd P I, on leave, to England
Legge, Capt, Bo, 20th Hussars, on leave, to Egypt
Knapp, Capt, Bo, R A, to rejoin, to Aden
Tarver, Lt, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty, to Poona

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th June, 1898.

1. There will be a meeting of the Corps Entertainment Committee at the Club Rooms, Apollo Bunder, to-day (Monday) the 27th instant, at 6-30 p.m.

By Order
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

At Leyton, on June 4, Yorkshire defeated Essex by three wickets:—

ESSEX.

Mr H G Owen, c Brown, b Haigh	6	c Tunnicliffe, b Haigh	15
Carpenter, run out	22	b Wainwright	26
Mr P Perrin, c Denton, b Jackson	4	st Hunter, b Rhodes	20
Mr C McGahey, b Jackson	21	b Rhodes	23
Mr A J Turner, b Rhodes	8	c Hirst, b Wainwright	34
Mr A P Lucas, c Milligan, b Jackson	2	b Hirst	25
Russell, c and b Rhodes	7	b Hirst	9
Mr C J Kortright, c Haigh, b Jackson	0	b Hirst	1
Mr G Tossetti, c and b Rhodes	1	b Wainwright	0
Mead, b Jackson	7	c Tunnicliffe, b Wainwright	2
Mr F G Bull, not out	0	not out	0
		Byes 7, l-b 6	13
Total	78	Total	168

YORKSHIRE.

Brown, c Kortright, b Bull	0	b Bull	1
Tunnicliffe, b Bull	0	c Kortright, b Bull	44
Mr F W Milligan, c Carpenter, b Mead	3	not out	0
Denton, c Russell, b Mead	46	b Mead	40
Wainwright, c Russell, b Mead	20	c Russell, b Bull	3
Mr F S Jackson, not out	38	b Mead	10
Hirst, b Bull	2	c Kortright, b Bull	12
Rhodes, c McGahey, b Bull	0		
Lord Hawke, b Mead	2	not out	3
Haigh, st Russell, b Mead	0	b Kortright	7
Hunter, c Lucas, b Bull	2		
Byes 3, l-b 2	5	Byes 4, l-b 2	6
Total	118	Total (7 wkts)	129

At Lord's, on June 4, Gloucestershire defeated Middlesex by eight wickets:—

MIDDLESEX.

Mr P F Warner, not out	46	c Hale, b Townsend	18
Mr H B Hayman, b Townsend	0	c Wrathall, b Roberts	19
Mr A E Stoddart, b Townsend	0	not out	70
Mr J R Head, c Roberts, b Townsend	13	c Brown, b Townsend	0
Rawlin, c Townsend, b Roberts	0	c and b Townsend	40
Mr F G J Ford, c Board, b Townsend	0	c Sewell, b Townsend	1
Dr G Thornton, c and b Townsend	0	l b w, b Murch	4
Mr H R B Davenport, c and b Townsend	4	b Murch	1
Mr H Philipson, b Townsend	5	b Townsend	3
J T Hearne, b Townsend	2	b Townsend	0
Webb, b Townsend	2	c Board, b Murch	1
Bye 1, l b 1, w 1	3	Bye 1, l b 3, w 3	7
Total	75	Total	164

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Dr W G Grace, c Ford, b Hearne	5
Wrathall, c Hearne, b Rawlin	23
Mr W Troop, b Hearne	3
Mr C O H Sewell, b Hearne	3
Mr C L Townsend, c Thornton, b Rawlin	1
Board, c Ford, b Hearne	34
Hale, b Hearne	0
Mr W S A Brown, c Philipson, b Webb	13
Mr S D Winton, not out	15
Murch, b Hearne	0
Roberts, c Warner, b Hearne	13
Byes 2, l b 2	4
Total	114

Second Innings.—Dr W G Grace, not out 39, Wrathall c Ford b Hearne o, Mr W Troup not out 27, Mr S de Winton c Stoddart b Webb 38, byes 8, 1-b, 9, w 5—22—total 126.

At Eastbourne, on June 4, Somerset defeated Sussex by 108 runs:—

SOMERSET.

Mr S M J Woods, b Parris	28	c Cox, b Bland	143
Mr V T Hill, b Bland	5	b Bland	28
Mr H T Stanley, run out	9	run out	17
Mr W Trask, b Bland	0	c Butt, b Bland	28
Nichols, not out	40	run out	25
Robson, b Parris	0	b Bland	3
Capt R P Spurway, b Bland	0	b Parris	0
Mr G Fowler, b Bland	5	b Parris	0
Gill, b Bland	4	b Parris	1
Tyler, b Killick	27	not out	26
Mr E W Ebdon, run out	4	c Murdoch, b Bland	5
Byes 8, l b 2, n b 1	11	Byes 6, l b 3, n b 2	11
Total	133	Total	287

SUSSEX.

Mr G Brann, b Gill	118	c Fowler, b Tyler	22
Marlow, b Woods	29	b Fowler	5
Mr W L Murdoch, b Gill	9	c and b Gill	0
Mr W Newham, st Ebdon, b Tyler	1	b Tyler	36
Killick, b Robson	5	b Tyler	8
Vine, b Tyler	10	c and b Tyler	0
Bean, c Woods, b Tyler	2	b Woods	12
Parris, c Fowler, b Gill	5	not out	14
Cox, not out	5	b Woods	0
Butt, l b w, b Tyler	2	b Woods	9
Bland, c Gill, b Tyler	0	st Ebdon, b Tyler	0
Byes 9, l b 5, w 1, n b 1	16	Byes 3, l b 7	10
Total	202	Total	110

At Leicester, on June 4, the match, Leicestershire vs. Surrey, was left drawn:—

SURREY.

Abel, c Whiteside, b Coe	17
Brockwell, not out	76
Holland, b Pougher	4
Mr V F S Crawford, c and b Pougher	0
Braund, c and b Coe	6
Mr K J Key, c Brown, b Geeson	11
Street, c Pougher, b King	22
Lockwood, c Tomlin, b Pougher	4
Lees, c Wood, b King	4
Wood, c Wood, b Pougher	0
Richardson, c Whiteside, b King	10
Byes	4
Total	158

Second Innings—Abel, c and b Geeson, 39; Brockwell, l b w, b Geeson, 26; Holland, st Whiteside, b Geeson, 11; Mr V F S Crawford, not out, 3; bye, 1—total 3 wickets, declared 80.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Knight, c and b Lockwood	3	b Lockwood	2
Mr C J B Wood, c Wood, b Lockwood	15	c Wood, b Richardson	0
Tomlin, b Lockwood	0		
Pougher, c Braund, b Lockwood	7	not out	1
Mr C E de Trafford, b Lockwood	14	c Key, b Lees	0
Whiteside, b Lockwood	10		
King, c Braund, b Richardson	13	b Lees	7
Brown, not out	19	b Lees	17
Coe, c Street, b Lockwood	40		
Geeson, b Richardson	4		
Woodcock, b Lockwood	5		
Byes 2, w 2	4		
Total	134	Total, 5 wkts	27

The match, Warwickshire vs. Kent, was abandoned at Birmingham on June 4 in the following position; Warwickshire, 112; Kent, 62 for five wickets.—The match, Lancashire v Hampshire, was on June 4 drawn at Manchester. Scores: Hampshire, 110 and 2 for no wicket; Lancashire, 195.—At Vincent-square, on June 4, M C C and Ground met Westminster School, when Marylebone scored 237 to the school's 102.—At Bradford, on June 8, Yorkshire beat Surrey by an innings and 121 runs:—

SURREY.

Abel, st Hunter, b Wainwright	51	c Jackson, b Rhodes	6
Brockwell, b Wainwright	19	l b w, b Wainwright	5
Hayward, st Hunter, b Rhodes	1	b Wainwright	2
Baldwin, c and b Wainwright	3	b Wainwright	0
Mr D L A Jephson, c and b Wainwright	4	c Brown, b Rhodes	0
Mr K J Key, c Jackson, b Rhodes	32	not out	8
Street, c Tunnicliffe, b Rhodes	0	st Hunter, b Rhodes	4
Lockwood, st Hunter b Rhodes	2	c Hunter, b Rhodes	0
Lees, b Wainwright	18	st Hunter, b Rhodes	0
Wood, not out	8	st Hunter, b Rhodes	0
Richardson, c Denton, b Rhodes	0	c Hunter, b Rhodes	9
Leg-bye	1	Byes	3
Total	139	Total	37

YORKSHIRE.

J T Brown, b Lockwood	0
Tunnicliffe, run out	21
Mr F S Jackson, c Wood, b Lockwood	3
Denton, b Lockwood	11
Wainwright, l b w, b Richardson	5
Hirst, not out	130
Moorhouse, c Hayward, b Lockwood	12
Lord Hawke, b Lees	5
Rhodes, c Jephson, b Richardson	13
Haig, c Abel, b Brockwell	85
Byes, 4; l b, 2; w, 2; n-b, 4	12
Total (9 wkts. declared)	297

Hunter did not bat.

At Lord's on June 8, the match Middlesex vs. Nottinghamshire was drawn:—

NOTTS.

Mr A O Jones, b Rawlin	6
Shrewsbury, c Hearne, b Rawlin	34
W Gunn, c Warner, b Hearne	31
Mr J A Dixon, b Hearne	56
Dench, c Hearne, b B-Davenport	14
W Attewell, c Philipson, b Hearne	23
Daft, b Hearne	3
Pike, c Rawlin, b B-Davenport	24
J Gunn, l b w, b Stoddart	12
Guttridge, c Stoddart, b B-Davenport	11
T Wass, not out	4
Byes 12, l b 7	19
Total	237

MIDDLESEX.

Mr H B Hayman, b Wass	15	b Daft	29
Mr P F Warner, b Attewell	3	b Attewell	15
Mr A E Stoddart, c Pike, b Attewell	6	c Shrewsbury, b Dench	138
Mr F G J Ford, b Attewell	13	b Guttridge	31
Rawlin, b Attewell	3	b Guttridge	0
Dr G Thornton, b Attewell	10	run out	1
Mr A J Webbe, c Jones, b Attewell	12	b Dench	34
Mr H R B-Davenport, b Attewell	0	c Jones, b Dixon	5
Mr H Philipson, b J Gunn	11	st Pike, b Dench	10
J T Hearne, c Pike, b J Gunn	0	not out	10
Webb, not out	0	absent ill	0
Byes 7, n b 1	8	Byes 9, l b 5, n b 2	16
Total	81	Total	292

The match Kent vs. Gloucestershire, at Gravesend, was also drawn on June 8:—

KENT.

Mr J R Mason, c Board, b Brown	152
A Hearne, c Board, b Brown	4
Mr L J Le Fleming, b Brown	3
Mr W H Patterson, c Brown, b Townsend	91
Mr W L Knowles, b Townsend	3
Easby, c Sewell, b Townsend	4
Mr F Marchant, c and b Townsend	13
Mr G J V Weigall, c Troup, b Murch	33
Martin, b Murch	48
Wright, not out	10
Huish, c Brown, b Murch	0
Byes 16, l-b 1, w 5, n-b, 2,	24
Total	385

Second Innings—Mr J R Mason, st Board, b Townsend, 40, A Hearne, c and b Townsend, 0, Mr W H Patterson, c and b Townsend, 6, Mr W L Knowles, not oot 35, Easby, not out, 50, byes, 7, l-b 3, w 2—12, total 3 wkts, 143, Innings declared closed,

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Dr W G Grace, c Weigall, b Hearne	71
Mr S de Winton, b Wright	14
Mr W Troup, c Huish, b Martin	1
Mr C O H Sewell, c Easby, b Hearne	67
Mr C L Towsend, b Martin	18
Board, c Huish, b Hearne	2
Mr R W Rice, b Hearne	38
Wrathall, l-b-w, b Martin	0
Mr W S A Brown, l-b-w	43
Hale, run out	4
Murch, not out	3
Byes 9, w 1, n-b, 2	12
Total	273

Second Innings—Dr W G Grace, c Huish, b Hearne, 4, Mr C O H Sewell, not out, 28, Board, l-b-w, b Wright, 20, Mr R W Rice, not out o, Wrathall, c Easby, b Martin 5, byes, 8, l-b 1—9, total 3 wkts, 67.

At Cambridge, on June 9, the University beat M C C and Ground by 17 runs:—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Mr C J Burnup, c Wright, b Roche	22	b Thompson	52
Mr C R Worthington, c Lewis, b Roche	0	l-b-w, b Mead	37
Mr H H Marriott, b Roche	3	c Wright, b Davidson	3
Mr G E Winter, c Wright, b Davidson	86	st Lewis, b Mead	9
Mr T L Taylor, c Lewis, b Roche	0	l-b-w, b Mead	16
Mr C E M Wilson, b Roche	6	absent hurt	0
Mr J H Stogdon, b Davidson	1	st Lewis, b Davidson	0
Mr A H Hornby, b Davidson	12	c Bardswell, b Thompson	7
Mr A E Hind, c W G Druce, b Roche	3	c Lewis, b Thompson	6
Mr H W De Zoete, b Davidson	1	b Thompson	0
Mr H H B Hawkins, c Davenport, b Davidson	3	not out	13
Mr A E Fernie, not out	0	c Mead, b Thompson	1
Byes 9, l-b 1	10	Byes 7, l-b 3, n-b 2	12
Total	147	Total	156

M. C. C. AND GROUND.

Mr K E M Barker, c Worthington, b Hind	10	c Worthington, b Hawkins	16
Mr H J Davenport, c Winter, b Wilson	2	b De Zoete	0
Thompson, c Burnup, b De Zoete	8	not out	1
Davidson, c Mariott, b De Zoete	19	c Marriott, b Hawkin	93
Mr C W Wright, run out	29	run out	4
Mr J H J Hornby, c Hornby, b Fernie	6	b Hind	2
Mr G R Bardswell, c Hornby b, De Zoete	12	b Hawkins	0
Mr W G Druce, c and b Winter	8	c Mariott, b Hawkin	2
Mr E A C Druce, b Winter	1	run out	2
Mead, b De Zoete	0	c Marriott, b Hawins	0
Roche, c Hawkins, b Winter	9	b Hawkinffs	18
Mr R P Lewis, not out	0	b Hawkins	0
Byes 2, n-b 5	7	Byes, 14, l-b 1, n-b 1	16
Total	102	Total	181

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Calliope, 1,925 tons, Captain E. Fleetham sailed on Saturday last for Leverpool, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Obra, 3,495 tons, Captain Geo. Brown, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Sirdhana, 2,072 tons, Captain W. H. Hill, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The s. s. Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain D. Milne, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Marseilles June 8th, in ballast. The vessel is cosigned to Messes. Killick Nixon and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, 23rd. June, with a General cargo, and the following passengers. Mr. D Morris, Lieut Taver, Dr. Dinshaw, Mr. Mehan and 26 deck.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Idar s	Milne	Marseilles
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, June 23
	Clan Macrae s	Elliott	Glasgow, May 23

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
25	Nuddea s	Scott	Karachi and Aden
	Paddington s	Jenkin	Liverpool
	Whitefield s	Nurton	Hull
	Port Denison s	Newman	Amsterdam
	Trelyon s	Blake	Karachi
	Bengal s	Wibmer	Aden
	Obra s	Brown	Calcutta
	Sirdhana s	Hill	Calcutta, &c
	Calliope s	Fleetham	Liverpool

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Ganges, for Aden
" Chindwara, for Cost and Calcutta
" Idar, for Antwerp, Dunkirk, Hull and Liverpool

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Calliope s, 1927, Fluthaam
Algeria s, 2931, Craig
Australia s, 2292, Tait
Inchmaree s, 3134, Simpson
Asama s, 2677, Newed
Falls of Inversnaid s, 1702, Hodge
Madagaskar s, 1693, Bouxel
Lismore s, 2277, Andrews
Hocheimer s, 1810, Sandster
Elleric s, 2322, Niven
Nerite s, 3155, Daniel
Carthage s, 2893, Gadd
Inglewood sp, 997
Arab s, 2674, Willis
Kirkhill s, 2349, Watson
Orient s, 1196, Valentin
Poseidon s, 2433, Mayer
Metis s, 2190, Robinson
Gloamin s, 2248 Learmouth
Wissmann s, 218, Zemlin
Clyde s, 2191, Denny
Clan Stuart s, 1357, Ridgeway
Ganges s, 2111, Creery
Irena s, 1345, Zar

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 25.

From Glasgow.

Bullionist s—51 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee
Clan Stuart s—16 bales writing paper M A M Shurufally, 48 cases whisky Eduljee Bezonjee

From Liverpool.

Bullionist s—25 bales writing paper M A M Shurufally.

From London.

Carthage s—53 cases provision, and 30 cases venegar, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, 60 cases portwins Phipson and Co, 8 cases medicine etc Phillip and Co, 16 cases medicine S P Ghandy 53 cases provision etc Essoodly Russooljee, 15 cases provision Phillips and Co

From Antwerp.

Raventhaler s—8 cases writing paper A Akbarally
Hochbeimer s—25 cases earthenware, 1 case glassware, Jaffer Rahimtoola, 1 case paper H Abdoolally

From Marseilles.

Carthage s—50 cases vermouth, Phipson Co
Singapore s—3 cases medicine, and 1 case perfumed spirit D Cowasjee

From Hamburg.

Hochheimer s—20 cases glassware Goolam H Noormahomed 8 cases glassware, S M Cassum and Co

From Bordeaux.

Carthage s—20 casas brandy Phipson and Co

From Trieste.

Maria Valerie s—5 cases glass bangles, F B Papa and Co, 5 cases glass bangles, T Poorajee, 5 cases glass bangles Merwanjee Sheriarjee and Co, 5 cases playing cards, Joosub Hajee Gigha, 11 cases glass bangles Cowasjee Jamsetjee, 26 cases writing paper, 8 bales packing paper, and 11 bales printing paper, K Abdool Hoosein
Imperatix s—6 cases pot paper, 9 cases writing paper, A Akberally

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 25.

For Liverpool.

Algeria s—260 bales wool David Sassoon and Co, 32 bales wool R Amerchand, 52 bales wool B Hurbham, 67 bales wool Tyab Hajee
Calliope s—100 cwt wheat Sanday and Co

For London

Bengal s—10 cwt Ivory N Ahmed
Lismore s—6 cwt gingellyseed A Blasebeck and Co
Carthage s—93 cwt deer horns Ahmed Abdoola and Co, 619 lbs mace Moledina Lahjee, 35 bales skins Hajee O H Hassum
Inchmaree s—18 bales skins Martin Coyen and Co, 60 cwt peacock feathers 24 cwt stuffed bird C Sorabjee 200 cwt buffalo horns V Gangjee, 25 cwt deer horns V Gangjee

For Marseilles.

Elleric s—2001 cwt linseed Nansee Khairaz and Co

For Antwerp.

Arab s—50 bales cotton fly Issac Wright and Co, 100 bales hemp John L Kerston and Co, 222 cwt rapeseed Owen and Okell
Asama s—903 cwt poppyseed Glade and Co, 2,000 cwt wheat, Nansy Khairaz and Co.

For Havre.

Kirkhfield s—12,000 cwts wheat 2,802 cwt linseed 2,541 cwt rapseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Hamburg.

Hochheimer s—3,000 cwt bone meal E C Nanjee.

For Amsterdam

Kirkhill s—12,2053 cwt rapeseed 7,030 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers, 2019 cwt linseed Finlay Muir and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Falls of Inversnaid s—4000 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co

For Trieste.

Posiedon s—220 bales cotton Ralli Brothers
Orient s—110 bales cotton Mitchell and Co, 62 cwt coir yarn and 225 cwt olibanum Kika Khooshall

For Venice.

Orient s—500 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

For Hongkong.

Brindisi s—807 bales twist Tata and Co, 200 tons old iron Hajee Cassum Joosub, 120 cwt Sharkfins Rehimtoola Dhunjee and Co, 49 cases condiment, 6 cwt dall and 3 cwt pieces sandilwood Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons, 150 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 75 bales twist M H E Ellias, 50 bales twist M S Mehta, 250 bales twist M Byramjee, 200 bales twist D M Petit Sons and Co, 5 pots rosa oil and 2 pots sandalwood C M Bhesania, 4 cwt moyteeth M Essabhoy, 250 bales twist P F Talati, 50 bales twist B Nusserwanjee, 325 bales twist C Macdonald and Co, 650 bales twist Fleming Shaw and Co, 75 bales twist M Hirkchand, 250 bales twist Yan Shun and Co, 100 bales twist King Wah, 200 bales twist The Star of India Ld 100 bales twist Vesram Ebrahim and Co, 200 bales twist Tata and Co, 300 bales twist M Dharmsee, 200 bales twist Sorabjee N Talati and Co, 50 bales twist B Nusserwanjee, 200 bales twist, 75 bales cotton and 9 cwt peacockfeather Hajee Adum Esmall and Co, 446 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co, 130 cases condiments, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co, 24 bales twist H Sorabjee, 205 cwt Sharkfins Rehimtoola Dhanjee and Co.

For Shanghai.

Brindisi s—100 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co, 16 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co.

For Kobe.

Brindisi s—15 bales skins, M H Adamjee.

For Calcutta.

Onda s—206 bales cotton, L Baboolall, 190 bales cotten S Sagurmull,

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London

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2. INDIA.
3. THE DOMINION.
4. NEWFOUNDLAND, AND FRANCE.
5. THE COMMONWEALTH (AUSTRALIA.)
6. NEW ZEALAND.
7. AFRICA.
8. THE CROWN COLONIES.
9. ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 25.

A DECLINE of 1-16 per cent. made the price of Consols stand in London yesterday at 111 3-16. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent. lower, at 102 1-2; and Paris Exchange on London 1-2 centime at 25·25 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 112 1-2; while 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1-4 per cent. to £62 1-4. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 9-16d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 1-4 per cent. and on 3 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 1 3-4 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-8d. higher in value at 27 1-4d. per oz., and in New York 3-8 cent at 59 1-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-8 cent at 4·85 3-8 dollars.

Consols further declined 1-16 per cent. to-day, to 111 1-8, while in the French and Indian quotations there was no change. Bar Silver advanced 1-16d. to 27 5-16d. per oz.; but in New York the price of the metal and demand Exchange on London were unchanged at 59 1-8 cents per oz. and 4·85 3-8 dollars, respectively.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed 38 3-4s. was quoted yesterday, June-July shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market quiet; and for Linseed 35 5-8s. per 424lbs. was quoted to-day, June-July shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, in a quiet market.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales; Imports nil. Spot prices showed no change, but American Arrivals advanced 1-64d. in the near and 1-32d. in the more distant positions, at 3 25-64d. for June and 3 23-64d. for October-November delivery. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In prices both spot and for arrival there was no alteration in Liverpool to-day, the market closing dull, Surats dull, and Arrivals quiet. The sales for the day were 5,000 bales, and the Imports 6,000 bales. The Manchester Market closed quiet but steady. The total sales in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 1,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 51,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was also less to the same extent, at 54,000 bales. In the week's Imports there was a decrease of 15,000 bales, at 37,000 bales. The total Stock was 27,000 bales less, at 1,117,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained in New York at 6 3-8 cents per lb.; August Futures declined 2 points, to 6·20 cents, and December 1 point, to 6·07 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales.

To-day Ready Mid.-Uplands and Futures showed no change in price in New York. The Receipts at the Ports were 3,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 10,790,000 bales, compared with 10,760,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

In our local Cotton Market a moderate business is reported to have been done to-day, with prices steady. Rs. 180 per candy is quoted for *Good Broach*, March delivery, and Rs. 150 for *Fully Good Bengal*, January delivery. Shippers purchased 700 bales, of which 300 bales were *Bengal*, at Rs. 138 to Rs. 143 per candy; 100 *Broach*, at Rs. 166; 100 *Amreli*, at Rs. 146; and 200 *Dhumargaum*, at Rs. 149. The Mills bought 200 *Mulkapore*, at Rs. 150 1-2 per candy; 100 *Coocama*, at Rs. 135; 100 each of *Bengal, Khamgaum, Khunwa, Surat, Chandoor,* and *Broach*, at Rs. 144, Rs. 147, Rs. 147, Rs. 168, Rs. 149, and Rs. 165, respectively; 400 *Karanja*, at Rs. 147 to Rs. 152; and 200 each of *Sawginned*, and *Batwa*, at Rs. 157 and Rs. 147 1-2, respectively.

WHEAT is quiet, with no fresh business reported. We quote:—

White Delhi Wheat	Rs.	4	9	per cwt.
Red Do.	"	4	5	"

SEEDS are a steady market, and a small business has passed in "Linseed," "Rapseed," and "Poppyseed." Quotations are as follows:—

Brown Delhi Rapeseed	Rs.	5	11	6	per cwt.
Yellow Cawnpore do.	"	6	1	0	"
Poppyseed	"	6	7	0	"
Brown Linseed	"	5	15	3	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	4,002	bales.
Wheat	5,656	cwts.
Linseed	5,978	"
Rapeseed	5,904	"
Gingellyseed	1,378	"
Poppyseed	2,823	"
Castorseed	1,715	"
Rice	11,239	"

FREIGHTS are steady. A line has been done for Havre, at 25s. per ton; and for Antwerp and Dunkirk 19s. to 20s. is being booked.

EXCHANGE.—At opening this morning the market was quiet at 1s. 3 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A few Merchants' Bills were taken at 1s. 3 7-8d., and there was a fair demand for forward Wire, rates being easier all round, and closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 25-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-4d.	"
Credits 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 7-8d.	"
Francs	1·67 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak at 95 1-16 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 95 3-32 for the Settlement; 3 per Cents are unchanged at 87.

SHARES.—Business is reported to be passing freely with the return of dealers to the bazaar. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2 1-2 higher, at Rs. 1,312 1-2 per share.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 31-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steadyt

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	112 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-4
Bar Silver	s27 1-4

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Calidonia arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 25.

Mail steamer India from Aden arrived.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro left Singapore for Bombay on the 25th inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

◆

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th June, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	25	2	5 p.m.	14	20
Teheran	26	11	29 p.m.	...	26
Suez	26	2	55 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 26th June, 1898.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	2	—	1
" Karachi	0	16	—	3
" Madras	0	17	—	2

P- D. RAILWAY.

◆

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th May, 1898, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	200	500	...	76
Or per mile of Railway	12	29	...	41
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	2,603	7,759	137	10,499
Total for 19 weeks	2,803	8,259	137	11,199
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	287	927	1	1,155
Per mile of Ry do.	13	54	—	67
Total to corresponding date do.	6,045	10,591	69	16,705

Increase for the week	Rs. 455
Ditto to date	" 5,506

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BENNETT—June 26, at her residence the Crawford Market, Helen, the beloved wife of Douglas Bennett. The funeral will arrive at Sewree at 5-30 p.m. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BULLMORE—June 23, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of W King Bullmore, Audit Department, Madras Railway, of a daughter.

MANGOS—June 18, at Calcutta, the wife of A D Mangos, of a daughter, still-born.

WADDELL—June 22, at Calcutta, the wife of Surgeon-Major L A Waddell, LL D, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

APCAR—GREGORY—June 21, at the Armenian Church, Calcutta, by the Rev P H Jacob, and afterwards at the Scotch Kirk, (a benedictory service) by the Rev T Scott, Thomas Seth, son of the late Seth T Apcar, to Elizabeth Delphine, youngest daughter of Mr C Gregory.

DEATH.

DONEAUD—June 11, at his residence, Francis Joseph, Street Black Town, Madras, Joseph Charles Doneaud, of the Bank of Madras, of Typhoid fever.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1898.

THE suggestion incidentally advanced by the Sanitary Commissioner in his report for 1897, that the Chemical Analyser to Government should be relieved from the duty of performing analysis of water and of effluents from sewage farms for Municipalities may not lead to any definite result for some years to come; but it is certain that if the change was carried out to-morrow the appointment of Chemical Analyser would still be anything but a sinecure. Dr. Collis Barry has only a small staff, but his report for 1897 shows that the total number of analysis for the year was 3,294, an increase of 72 over the corresponding figures of the previous twelve months, and the largest number ever examined in one year during the existence of the Bombay Laboratory. Many of these analysis call for elaborate report to the authorities concerned, and in regard to other evidence in courts of law is frequently required. As the samples of potable water only numbered 420, their elimination from the purview of the Chemical Analyser would not leave him without ample employment. The principal work of the Department is to conduct examinations in medico-legal cases, of which last year there were 386, involving an examination of various articles to the number of 1,644. The cases were greater than in any one of the four previous years, the next highest on the list being 1894 with 356 cases, and the articles examined were 142 more than in that year. The number of Government stores, examined was well up to the average, but the 968 samples of imports forwarded by the Customs Department for analysis were 212 below the number dealt with in the previous year, this being due to the depression of trade consequent upon plague and famine. In the medico-legal section 221 of the cases sent up were in respect to suspected human poisoning, a much higher number than in any of the four preceding years. It is satisfactory to learn, however, that in only 87 cases, equivalent to 39·3 per cent. were the suspicions confirmed by the discovery of poison. The percentage is somewhat higher than in 1896, but considarably below those of the other years of the last quinquenium. The 87 cases however included the poisoning of 111 persons of whom 33 died. For the credit of our Presidency it should be stated that Bombay is the place of analysis for all the Native States of Western India, for the Central Provinces and Berar and for Beluchistan, which between them contributed 20 of the 87 detected cases. The cases included the poisoning of 111 persons, of whom 33 died. The deaths in 1893 and again in 1896 were 29, in 1894 they were 41, and in 1895 they were 47. Last year arsenic was even more than usual the chief agent of these crimes or accidents, being responsible for no less than 58 of the cases and 29 of the deaths. Opium was responsible for 12 cases and 3 deaths, while other poisons were employed in 17 cases and in only one instance had a fatal result. Arsenic thus caused death in exactly half the instance in which its use was detected, exactly the same ratio as in 1894 and 1895, but 23 per cent. less than in 1896. Probably less than one half of these deaths are attributable to the crime of murder: the rest are accidental and are due to ignorance carlessness or childish inexperience.

It does not of course come within the province of Dr. Barry to explain to which category each case belongs; this is only done in a few instances where the facts are beyond dispute. Thus he tells of two cases from Tondo Mahomed Khan, in Sind, where four children fell into a trap prepared for someone else. They partook of some sweetmeat found in a jar on the road side. It had been originally prepared and drugged with arsenic by a sweetmeat seller for the benefit of his rival in the affections of a certain woman, and, after being placed in a jar, was left in a spot where the intended victim would be likely to find it. The children, however, discovered it and ate the contents and afterwards displayed symptoms of irritant poisoning, two of them dying. In another instance occurring at Islampura in the Satara District a woman living apart from her husband, who had a more favoured wife residing with him, went away on a few days visit, and on her return prepared two loaves with some flour she had in the house. She ate part of them herself and gave the rest to four of her women neighbours. They were all taken ill and the woman who had eaten the most died. Suspicion of having put the arsenic in the flour rested on the more favoured wife, but Dr. Barry does not know whether a conviction was secured. The Satara district also furnishes a case in which a woman was handed a powder by a friend who told her it would act as a charm and if given to her husband would improve his temper. The woman put the powder into her husband's food, and as he died of arsenical poisoning shortly afterwards her friend's prediction was fulfilled in the sense that she had no more exhibitions of bad temper to endure from her lord. The sex of the "friend" is not stated: otherwise a clue might be given to the object of the prescription. Of suspected animal poisonings there were 105 cases, and 61 detections. Forty of these were fatal, all the victims being horned cattle, sacrificed in most cases no doubt to avenge some personal quarrel between the owner of the cattle and the poisoner. Sixty cases of suspected staining with blood were also dealt with at the laboratory, and in the 26 in which blood was detected 18 were apparently murder cases. Of the 420 samples of potable water sent in rather less than one half were classed as bad. In only a few cases did the examination of Government stores show the goods to be sufficiently defective to call for comment.

In regard to the analysis for the Customs and Abkari Departments the same thing cannot be said. For instance out of 109 samples of methylated spirits eleven were passed as "permanently and effectually rendered unfit for human consumption," while the whole of the remainder were found to be weakly methylated. Of 70 samples of "alcholic liquids," 13 were practically free from alcohol; while in paints the adulterations extended to 83·3 per cent. of the samples submitted, being 20 per cent more than in the previous year. Dr. Barry points out that a great many of the paints imported are described on their labels and bills as "snow-white paint." "bright red paint" and other names avoiding any true definition of the composition of the contents and consequently escaping any penalty under the Merchandise Marks Act. There can be no doubt that as he says the drums are labelled after they have passed the Customs House, thus making the provisions of the Act practically inoperative. Dr. Barry points out that if this evasion of the Act continues, its provisions will fall most heavily upon importers of goods which are, as a rule, correctly described on their cases, and which might on a few occasion, only fall short of that description, while fraudulent importers, by using a label in general terms, or perhaps none at all, escape any penalty. It is not easy to see how these evasions of the Act can be remedied, except in the way Dr. Barry suggests—by legislation for the enforcement of burned in labels on wooden cases, and of stamped labels on metal drums (such brands or labels being practically ineffaceable) in terms which could leave no doubt as to the exact nature of the contents, and under which action could be taken in the event of the label being deceptive. The Act has on the whole been of very doubtful benefit, and the sooner it is strengthened in accordance with the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee which sat last year, the better it will be for honest traders.

THE exceptionally heavy mortality and light birth rate of 1897 in the Bombay Presidency have lead the Sanitary Commissioner to make some suggestions of a general character for improving the sanitary conditions under which the people in urban areas live, move and have their being. The first of these is that the Department over which the Commissioner presides should be strengthened by the formation of an establishment on the lines of the Sanitary Institute at home, for the purpose of giving instruction on questions of sanitation to municipal servants and others. As Dr. Clarkson says, many health officers, inspectors of nuisances and maistries are appointed to Municipalities and have to learn their work as best they can. This is not conducive to efficiency, and the sanitary condition of most of our Municipal towns is in itself a strong argument in favour of the view that Government should give the facilities Dr. Clarkson suggests. Most of the sanitary work of the country has to be carried out under the immediate direction and supervision of men who will never have any chance of properly learning their business if some such scheme is not taken up. Dr. Clarkson proposes the appointment of a bacteriologist in connection with the scheme, to make enquiry into doubtful cases of disease, and to give analyses of effluents from sewage farms and of samples of potable waters, this latter work being transfered to him from the heavily burdened Chemical Analyser. The building for the Institute should be large enough to accommodate the establishments of the Sanitary Commissioner and Sanitary Engineer, the Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratory and a combined lecture hall and show room for sanitary exhibits. No doubt with the fear of the Finance Member's objections before his eyes, Dr. Clarkson hastens to add that no permanent lecturing staff need be maintained, but experts would be invited to give a series of lectures on the subjects with which they are most familiar "at a remuneration to be fixed such as funds can afford." It is not to be supposed that the scheme would be self-supporting, but fees would be levied on person's attending, the course, would-be graduated medical men paying on a higer scale than mere native supervisors. At the end of the course the inevitable examination would be held, for certificates in sanitary proficiency. A good number of students would certainly be obtained if Government adopted the further suggestion of Dr. Clarkson, and inserted a clause in the forthcoming Bill to amend the District Municipal Act, prohibiting after a certain date Municipalities from employing as health officers or inspectors, men who do not possess qualifying certificates.

To the argument that this would be going further than is the case even in Great Britain, Dr. Clarkson would probably reply that the need for such a step is far greater in India than at home, where Municipalities and Local Boards are invariably ready to give the preference to men with diplomas and where consequently legislative interference is not called for. Another legislative change proposed by the Sanitary Commissioner is not without precedent in British law. It is that without the sanction of an independent body such as the Sanitary Board, the municipalities should not have power to dismiss or contract the pay of their health officers and sanitary or health inspectors, or indeed any "superior servant who does sanitary duty." These suggestions are important, and although in view of the exigencies of the public finances, years may elapse before any attempt is made to carry them out, they should receive the prompt and careful attention both of Government and of the public. As a preliminary to further action some officer of the Bombay Government might be deputed while on furlough to enquire into the working of the Sanitary Institute, and the extent to which it has answered the purposes for which it was founded more than 20 years ago. Whether a similar institute is the best means of ensuring sanitary reform in the Municipal areas of the country is a debatable matter. Dr. Clarkson's predecessor, for instance, regards the abolition of Municipalities as the best method of attaining this end. As to the need for reform there can be no two opinions. Dr. Clarkson evidently thinks that the time to strike is when the iron is hot. He states that much more attention is being devoted to the sanitation of towns and villages in consequence of the plague epidemic, but remarks that in the larger towns works of a more permanent sanitary character will have to be undertaken if the improvement effected by what may be called surface cleansing is to be kept up. In this connection he notices with approval the forthcoming formation of a Building Trust for this city, and takes the opportunity to urge that at least one seat on the Board should be reserved for a medical officer, so that technical knowledge of the sanitary requirements of dwellings may be introduced into the deliberations. The suggestion comes too late to find a place in the Bill which now only awaits the sanction of the Viceroy, but it ought not to be lost sight of by Government when filling up the nominated seats on the new Board. If the suggestion is adopted, care should be taken not to give the seat to a faddist: otherwise the medical representation would be a doubtful advantage. The sanitary needs of Poona are also alluded to by Dr. Clarkson, who in urging the importance of providing the city with a proper sewerage system significantly remarks that "the incessant watchfulness necessary when cesspools, &c., are cleared out by hand will never be maintained in a Native town by Native agency."

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON'S reference on June 7th to the approaching retirement of the Earl of Elgin, soon we suppose to become a Marquis, has had the effect of reviving the speculation as to who his Excellency's successor will be. There are some who maintain that the post can be had by the Marquis of Londonderry if he cares to accept it, and there is little doubt that he would be a success, especially from a social point of view. The majority of people who wish to be thought "in the know" at home still think that Lord Balfour of Burleigh is the coming man. Our London Correspondent just before the mail left, however, was shown a letter written by the Secretary from Scotland a day or two previously in which he said:—"So far as I know the newspaper paragraphs are entirely unauthorised." Lord Balfour's correspondent assumed that it disposed of the rumours alluded to. But it can hardly be supposed that his lordship's guarded language justifies that assumption. He does not say that the report is absolutely untrue. He merely declares it to be "entirely unauthorised." By the general public Lord Balfour is not very well known, and by the comparatively small number of persons acquainted with him south of the Tweed he is regarded as a genial but rather heavy, slow-going, not to say dull, sort of man. Our correspondent happened, however, to meet the other day a Liberal Unionist member of Parliament who sits for a Scottish constituency and he was loud in his praises of Lord Balfour. This gentleman had just come from an interview with him at Dover House, the London head quarters of the Scottish Department. The hon. gentleman had to see the Minister on a somewhat complicated matter and sharing the popular notion as to Lord Balfour's capacities expected to have no little difficulty in accomplishing the task before him. "I was never," remarked the Scottish M. P., "more mistaken in my life. I had not been with him many minutes before I found that instead of having as I anticipated to drum the facts into his ear and to go over the same ground many times, he actually knew more about the subject in all its bearings than I did myself." Of course some allowance must be made for political prepossessions, but it was clear that the testimony thus borne to Lord Balfour's acuteness was quite sincere. "Truth" says and says correctly, that the Viceroyalty has been offered to Lord Cromer. The distinguished representative of Great Britain in Egypt probably feels that he is almost too old to undertake another spell of Indian life, though he is only four years older than Lord Ripon was when he became Viceroy. But there are other reasons of a personal nature that caused him to decline the invitation conveyed to him some time ago by the Prime Minister.

WE are indebted to the Post Office for further particulars regarding the notifications, the first instalment of which has been published in the last *Gazette of India*, under the new Post Office Act, which comes into force on the 1st proximo. The first notification dealing with right of the sender of a postal article to have it re-delivered to him while still in course of transmission by post to addressee introduces no new matter. The next three dealing with postal insurance the value payable system and Money Orders, are mainly declaratory of existing rules on these subjects which have not till now been expressly based upon any law. Another notification lays down the price at which stamps shall be sold in order to save to the post office the right to charge for certain kinds of postal stationary the prices at present charged. The rules laying down the period for which undelivered postal articles are to be detained contain partially new procedure as far as the Dead Letter Offices are concerned. Hitherto all classes of postal articles have been detained in the dead letter offices indiscriminately for a year after they have become dead—that is after all attempts to deliver them to addressee or to return them to sender have failed. This detention whether judged by experience in this country or by the practice of other countries was quite unnecessary when articles had no saleable value and in the case of book packets containing price lists or trade circulars was found to be specially irksome. The new rules prescribe the time which different classes of postal articles should be kept before being disposed of, while the Act itself fixes this period as one year in the case of articles of saleable value.

IT is understood that the principal business at the Supreme Legislative Council meeting on the 8th proximo, will be the extension for a further period of the Currency Bill passed last January, providing for the issue of rupees in India against gold deposited in London which expires next month; also the introduction of a Bill directed to the prevention of the introduction into India of cattle plagues generally and of tick pest in particular. This disease is now very prevalent in Australia, where it is seriously deteriorating the live-stock, and so far the mos vigorous measures for its eradication have been ineffectual. No effort should be spared to keep it out of India, seeing the indispensable part played by oxen in the agricultural economy of the country.

The break of over a week's duration which succeeded the almost continuous rain with which the monsoon was ushered in, has now come to an end. Clouds gathered up yesterday afternoon; between 3 and 4 p. m. rain set in, and continued until the hour of going to press, the downpour being very heavy at times. Many streets in the Native Town were flooded and pedestrians had to wade through water well over their ankles. There was very little wind to carry the burst up-country.

DURING the hearing of the blackmailing case on Saturday afternoon, the greater portion of the time was taken up in the discussion of a point raised by Mr. Davur, counsel for the prosecution, as to whether in this case of extortion, it was relevant to inquire into the truth or otherwise of the charges brought against the complainant by the accused. The question having been fully argued, the magistrate reserved his decision till to-morrow.

NILKUNT SHUNKER DRAVID and Gunesh Shunker Dravid, the two brothers, called at the Central Police Office on Saturday morning, and duly received from Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, the reward of Rs. 1 ,000, promised by the Government, for having given the police the required information, which led to the revelation of the mystery connected with the Poona murders and the ultimate arrest of the accused Damodhur Chapekar.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SPANISH RESERVE SQUADRON.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Admiral Camara's squadron has been sighted passing up the Mediterranean.

THE ARMY OF INVASION.

The American Army has reached the edge of the plateau surrounding Santiago harbour, the Spaniards retreating.

A decisive engagement is not expected to take place for several days.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

The Washington Government has received a definite assurance from Germany that she has no intention of interfering with American policy or plans for the Philippines.

FIGHTING AT SANTIAGO.

SPANIARDS DRIVEN INTO CITY.

JUNE 25.

A force of 1,000 dismounted American Cavalry attacked 2,000 Spanish troops in a bush five miles from Santiago, and drove the Spaniards into the city.

The American loss was 13 killed and 50 wounded, including six officers, ten being mortally wounded.

The American troops are constantly advancing though they are greatly fatigued by the heat and the forced marches.

A number of transports are lying off Juragua, awaiting fine weather to land reinforcements.

AMERICAN TROOPS AMBUSCADED.

Later accounts from American sources of the fighting near Santiago show, that the Spaniards really ambuscaded the dismounted cavalry, who were marching recklessly through dense woods.

The American troops are now only eight miles from Santiago.

A Spanish official despatch says the Americans attacked the Spanish Camp, but were repulsed and pursued.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN MADRID.

THE CORTES PROROGUED.

The news of the American landing near Santiago has excited great feeling in Madrid.

Senor Sagasta has prorogued the Cortes owing to the heated and futile debates.

ADMIRAL CAMARA'S FLEET.

JUNE 26.

The Spanish Reserve Squadron has been sighted from Port Said.

SPANISH LOSSES NEAR SANTIAGO.

Another Spanish account of the fighting near Santiago says the Americans lost heavily, the Spanish loss being seven killed and 27 wounded, including three officers.

INVESTITURE OF TIRAH AWARDS.

H. M. the Queen at Windsor, to-day, invested a number of officers, for their services in the Tirah Campaign, with the Distinguished Service Order.

Her Majesty also decorated Lieutenant Watson, R. E., and Private Lawson, Gordon Highlanders, with the Victoria Cross.

THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

JUNE 24.

M. Peytral has practically formed a Cabinet, in which M. Freycinet will replace M. Hanotaux as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

JUNE 25.

M. Peytral has failed to form a Ministry owing to his wish to include a Socialist in the Cabinet, to which his moderate colleagues objected.

JUNE 96.

President Faure has now summoned M. Brisson to form a Cabinet.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Replying to a protest made by M. Pavloff, the Russian Counsul and Acting Minister at Pekin, against the loan from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for the extension of the Pekin Kinchow Railway, the Tsung-li Yamen has declared that according to the terms of the Port Arthur lease, Russia relinquished her right to interfere, and China has informed the St. Petersburg Government of her decision to borrow from the Bank in accordance with the lease.

REPORTED FLIGHT OF THE KHALIFA.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" states it is rumoured that the Khalifa has abandoned Khartoum and fled to the southwards.

ANNUAL MEETING OF RAILWAY CONFERENCE AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

The annual Railway Conference meets here next month, and the schemes of railway extension it will have to consider will be very large. Amount to be spent upon construction being likely to be about six crores in next twelve months. This is about two crores less than the average of the past three years which have seen the initiation of the present large-minded policy of railway construction in India.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR AT POONA.

POONA, JUNE 26.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by Major Owen, Military Secretary, and Captains Crawford and Berkeley-Levett, Aides-de-Camp, arrived by special train on the Southern Mahratta Railway yesterday afternoon. A large number of officials were present on the platform, amongst them being Lieutenant-General Duncan, Major-General Hogg, the Hon. Mr. Spence, Messrs. Giles and Lamb, Captains Young, Duncan, Leveson-Gower, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee, and others. The train arrived punctually. His Excellency alighted from the carriage and shook hands with those present and then drove to Government House, Ganeshkind. The usual salutes were fired from the Saluting Battery at Kirkee.

SIR ASMAN JAH.

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 24.

To-day's bulletin regarding Sir Asman Jah is that fever and weakness still continue, due to the state of the old and new wounds.

PLAGUE IN THE SOUTH.

BANGALORE, JUNE 25.

The plague authority reports six indigenous cases of plague in Hubli, Mysore border, on the 22nd instant. Its spread into Bangalore and the province generally is considered inevitable. Precautions are proceeding vigorously in Bangalore and Mysore.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

IN the race for the Manchester Cup.—The race for this cup took place at Manchester on June 3 :—In good time Nunsuch led the way out of the paddock, and she was followed in the parade by Chubb, Tyro, Bato, and King Crow, with Northallerton, Don Alonzo, Easthorpe, and St. Bris next, and Acmena whipping in. Don Alonzo and Acmena did not take part in the canter, which was made in much the same order, and the lot assembled at the post a few minutes late. The flag fell at the first attempt, and then King Crow was first away from St. Bris, Chubb, and Easthorpe, but on fairly settling down Acmena took up the running, and was followed past the Stand by King Crow, Easthorpe, Chubb, Bato, Don Alonzo, and St. Bris, with Tyro and Nunsuch next, and Northallerton whipping in. After turning out of the straight Easthorpe assumed command, and was attended by Acmena, Don Alonzo, Tyro, and King Crow, with Chubb, and Bato heading the others. At the mile post Tyro deprived Easthorpe of the command, and the pair were followed by Don Alonzo, King Crow, Acmena, St. Bris, and Chubb, with Bato now whipping in. Entering the straight, King Crow drew to the front, and he came on from Tyro, Easthorpe, St. Bris, Nunsuch, Northallerton, and Don Alonzo. A quarter of a mile from home Tyro and Easthorpe beat a retreat, and St. Bris took second place, with Nunsuch, at his heels, but King Crow had the issue in safe keeping at the distance, and, striding along, won easily by a length and a half: same distance between the second and third. Tyro was fourth, Northallerton fifth, Chubb sixth, Easthorpe seventh, Don Alonzo eighth, Acmena ninth, and Bato last. Time, 3m. 12 2-5s.

Considerable interest was manifested by English sportsmen in the race for the Grand Prix de Paris, which was decided at Longchamps on June 5, owing to the fact that Disraeli, which started favourite for the Derby, but failed to win, together with Dunlop and the American-bred Archduke II., were among the runners. Gardefeu, the winner of the Prix du Jockey Club was favourite, his closing price being 5 to 2, with Gazabat second in demand at 9 to 2, while Le Roi Soleil was also well backed. The English-trained horses Disraeli and Dunlop figured at twenties, while 33 to 1 was procurable about Archduke II., Nevers II. being the outsider of the party at 200 to 1. The race was run at a splendid pace throughout, Feu Sacre cutting out the work in a style that told its tale long before a mile had been traversed. Then Monfaucon and Gougouran in turn carried on the running, but at the distance Le Roi Soleil came out and, stalling off the challenge of Gardefeu, won a good race by a length, and thus reversed the Prix Lupin form. This was the first occasion of the Grand Prix de Paris falling to the share of Baron de Rothschild, and he was heartily congratulated upon has victory, as was W. Pratt, who rode the winner.

The University pair-oar races at Oxford commenced on June 7 in delightful weather. The entries only numbered three. H. Thorpe and R. O. Pitman, New College, drew the bye. The race was F. W. Warre and A. T. Herbert, Balliol, against S. W. Beale and H. H. Prideaux, Trinity. Although the Trinity men got off best at the start, at the freewater stone Herbert and Warre held the lead, which they maintained to the Magdalen barge, where Herbert caught a crab, and Prideaux and Beale, taking advantage of the accident, won a capital race by half a length. After a wet and cheerless afternoon the weather fortunately held up during the progress of the final of the pairs on June 8. The Crews got off to a pretty even start, but coming through the gut in trying to bring their boat round the Trinity bow caught a couple of crabs, which practically brought them to a standstill. This enabled the New College pair to get a good lead, which Trinity, struggle as they would, could not reduce materially, and suffered defeat by a good length.

The annual eight-oared races at Cambridge began on June 8, when thousands of spectators lined the banks of the Cam, and there was the usual brilliant sight in Ditton Paddock. Rain fell heavily during the afternoon, but this could not have kept many people from visiting the scene of action. More than usual interest was displayed in the opening day's racing as the starting distance was reduced by twenty-five feet, and it had been anticipated bumps would be more numerous; but it was not the case, only seven being recorded, five in the first and a couple in the second. In the First Division First Trinity bumped, Third Trinity, Trinity Hall II. bumped Caius, Pembroke bumped Kings', Jesus bumped First Trinity II., and Emmanuel II. bumped Trinity Hall III. In the Second Division Christ's bumped Corpus, and Peterhouse bumped Selwyn.

The Marquess of Salisbury, as President of the Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club at Dover, has intimated his intention of presenting a cup for competition in the club's racing season, which commences on Monday, June 13, when the yachts which race down from the Nore on the previous Saturday will participate. A meeting of the German Emperor's Heligoland Cup Committee took place on June 3 at the residence of the Earl of Lonsdale, Carlton House Terrace, to settle the handicap. The committee decided that the Caress cutter was not entitled to enter as a cruiser, and her name was struck out. The committee proceeded to handicap the yachts, but the allowances are to be placed in sealed envelopes and not to be opened until the yachts arrive off the Texel.

The week's cricket has been quite spoiled by the rain. At Old Trafford on only one out of six playing days have the men been in the field except for the briefest spell. Affairs have been as bad, or nearly as bad, on other cricket grounds over the country. The record speaks for itself. Twenty-six first-class counties have been engaged, yet only four contest had a definite result. Derbyshire, making the most of the short intervals not exactly of sunshine, but at any rate of fair weather, managed to beat a week Hampshire team in the early part of the week. This was the only match out of seven which was not drawn. Of the matches which began on Thursday three out of six came to an end, Yorkshire overcoming Essex (thanks chiefly to the blundering fielding of the latter county), Somerset gaining a really wonderful victory over Sussex, and Gloucestershire, owing in the main to the work of the Champion, triumphing over Middlesex. It is long since we had such a month as that which is just over. The weather has been cold and wet, and even June comes to us with tearful eyes.

G. G. Hearne, who for twenty-one seasons has been on the ground staff at Lord's, was to be rewarded by the proceeds of the Middlesex and Somerset match. For the first day (Whit-Monday) the attendance was fairly good, but after that the wretched weather robbed him of the further tribute he had so honourably earned. Cricketers will sympathiese very much with the veteran player, and no doubt the members of the M.C.C. will go out of the way to swell the subscription list. Hearne, as everybody knows, comes of a cricketing stock. He began his career at Southgate, where his father was groundsman. For long years no Kent eleven was complete without him. He was a batsman, in his day, very difficult to get rid of, a bowler who maintained a copital length, and he was a fine field. He has the qualities of good humour and good temper which we rightly associate, for the most part with the word cricketer. Hearne, by the way, tells some good stories of his cricket experiences, one so very good that it is perhaps worth telling again. "I was captain," he says, "in a boys' match, and kept wicket. Off the first ball I stumped a man, and he was given out. However, he said it was a trial ball, and took his place again at the wicket. He seemed so confident in his opinion that I let him continue his innings. Then my father walked up to me and said, 'Do you mean to tell me that you let that boy go on batting after he was given out?' I feebly admitted that such was the case. Whereupon he gave me a good spanking and sent me off the field, saying that I was altogether too innocent to play cricket." Not only G. G. Hearne but William Attewell also has met with adversity. The Surrey match at Trent Bridge would, had the fates been kind, have brought to him some fair indication of the regard in which he is held for his services to Nottinghamshire cricket. As things turned out there was play only on one day. Attewell has served his county for seventeen years. In 1884 he took over a hundred wickets in first-class matches. He dropped a little below this number in the following four years, but since then has never missed accomplishing the feat. For Notts his highest total of wickets during a season is 97. Up to the end of 1897 his analysis since he began to play in first-class cricket is as follows :—19,780 overs, 10,002 maidens, 25,561 runs, 1,706 wickets, average 14.16 runs per wicket. This is remarkable in every way, more especially in the proportion of maidens and runs to overs—a proportion of maidens probably larger than that of any bowler since the days of Alfred Shaw. During the same time he has scored 6,724 runs in 523 innings (53 times not out), with a highest innings of 102—average 14·14. We may hope that by generous subscriptions the Nottingham people will do something to mitigate the disappointment sustained by this excellent player.

It is needless to comment on such play as we have had during the week at Old Trafford. That we should have beaten Hampshire had the umpires not decided early on Saturday afternoon that the ground was unfit for cricket is pretty certain. It was an extremely weak team that represented the southern county. Captain Wynyard, Major Poore, Captain Quinton, Mr. Andrew, and other men with reputation on the field were absent. If this state of things continues Hampshire may find some difficulty in arranging fresh matches with the counties they are visiting. Briggs and Cuttel bowled very well on Friday. The one obtained six wickets, and the other three, at exactly the same average expense. W. B. Stoddart, who played so splendidly against the Surrey second team—a team equal to that of a first-class county—was put on for only one over. Against Surrey second, it will be remembered, he got all ten wickets, and was 59 not out with the bat. His style in bowling is clearly modelled on that of A. G. Steele. The ball comes high from the shoulder to the leg side, and is too often a full toss; at least it was so in the Warwickshire match at Aigburth. There is a good curl on it, and from the performance at the Oval it is made evident that Stoddart must be given his chance in the county team. Stoddart is one of the few club players who make their thousand runs and take their hundred wickets with a certain regularity season by season. Paul, it will be seen, took the place of Frank Sugg in this Hampshire match. He gave a capital exhibition of batting, and one catch that he made in the long field might almost rank, in point of merit, though not of interest, with the historic catch by which Albert Ward got rid of George Ulyett in the wonderful Yorkshire contest some years ago at Old Trafford. Of the three matches which came to a conclusion on Saturday by far the most interesting was that between Yorkshire and Essex. The story of the game is told in another column. That Essex, under the existing conditions of play, had a fine chance of winning is clear. They threw away the chance by bad, very bad, fielding. Possibly through strain and excitement one catch after another was missed in the second innings of Yorkshire, who eventually pulled the match out of the fire with three wickets in hand. Last year Essex managed twice to defeat Yorkshire, at Leyton by three wickets, and at Huddersfield by a single run. In the past five seasons each county has struggled to victory an exactly equal number of times. In the sixth season Yorkshire have put themselves one to the good. There is no question that this year Yorkshire have so far shown better form than any eleven in the country. The tean is formidable in every department of the game—batting, bowling or fielding, and it is beautifully balanced. It will be a superb and exceptional performance that causes Yorkshire to be vanquished if present form is maintained. The new bowler, Rhodes, is doing some excellent things, and his "discovery" will mean a lot to his county. While mentioning new bowlers who are coming to the front young Hopkins, of Warwickshire, must not be forgotten. We wrote last week of the fine promise given by this colt. Five wickets for ten runs in the abandoned match with Kent is a startling performance, following his accomplishment against Lancashire at Aigburth.

Gloucester, thanks to the bowling of Townsend and a super-excellent display by the master of the game, upset all calculations by defeating Middlesex at Lord's. It was a brave fight which was made by both sides, but one is unaffectedly glad that the Grace team won. On the first innings Gloucester get a decent lead, but not a commanding one. They were left, owing to a fine innings by Stoddart of 70 not out, with a considerable task in front of them, but with plenty of time to accomplish it in. The wicket was always difficult and treacherous. Grace went in first with De Winton, and played the only game possible, if victory were to be won. For twenty minutes he simply blocked, and it took him three hours to make his 39 not out. This speaks eloquently of the condition of the wicket. One remembers that on the hard wickets of last May Grace went in for a terrific slogging game. Townsend's bowling was another feature of the match. Last year but one Townsend astonished the cricket world by his prowess with the ball, but he was almost a failure last year. Now he takes 15 wickets for 134 runs, an effort that is really brilliant. While Gloucestershire won their match on Saturday by slow and patient play, which wore out the heart of the bowlers, Sussex lost to Somerset through an anxiety to score when runs were of no value. The man who predicted the event in the afternoon, even in the late afternoon, would have been scoffed at. It was not till the last minutes that people dreamed of a definite result. S. M. J. Woods was the hero of the day. He went to the wicket and scored 143 while his partners made 30 runs. It took him just two hours to pile up this fine total, so one may imagine his rate of scoring. When all were out an hour and fifty minutes was left for play. That the wicket must have been fairly good Woods had shown. Under the circumstances it ought to have been no difficult thing for Sussex to play out time. But the batsmen, regarding defeat as out of the question, strack out at the bowling, and one after another fell. Defeat seemed still out of the question when, just before six o'clock, Woods went on to bowl, for there were yet five wickets to fall. Woods, however, got those wickets, and had ten minutes to spare at the finish. It was a famous victory, and the Somerset men may be proud of it.

I had thought that Macclesfield was unique as a free course, but Bishop Auckland certainly runs it very close. Bishop Auckland, as everyone knows, or ought to know, is in a rather coaly part of Durham, and the palace of the Bishop of Durham is one of its chief glories. The golf course is in the Bishop's park, and he is, I believe, the president of the club. Putting aside the question of golf, the park is beautifully wooded, and as there are few other hazards, the trees may be endured even by the golfer. Yet at the first hole they do seem uncompromising. A considerable belt of them hems the golfer in, and though a terrifically skied one with a favourable wind may clear the lot, it seems to be customary, and no doubt frequently inevitable, to select the thinnest part and trust to luck. If the luck is bad, some time may be spent in battering at the trunks, but if good, a half-iron should reach the green.

"Rasper," in "Golfing and Cycling Illustrated," has a novel suggestion for bogey competitions. "With a strong wind the tees ought to be made longer for those holes where it favours the players, and correspondingly shorter for those where it is against them. To play these holes from the usual tees in windy weather utterly destroys all their character, as the wind has practically the effect of putting the hazards in all the wrong places, and makes absolute nonsense of the normal bogey score." This "most equitable and common-sense suggestion" is commended "most heartily to the notice of green committees." There is, however, one important omission, and that is that "Rasper" does not explain how the wind is to be fixed and regulated.

The absence of Scotswomen from the ladies championship has been attributed in several quarters to the prevalence of betting. "In Scotland," says the "Yorkshire Post," "the pernicious practice is unknown, at least amongst the ladies." Perhaps this modifying clause is not unnecessary. The "Yorkshire Post," continues : "It is to be regretted that this element should have crept into golf, which is so purely a recreation, and English ladies can rest sure that so long as they harbour in their midst the vampire which has sucked and is dragging, and has already dragged, into disrepute many of our best-cherished and noblest English sports, so long will they effectually defy opposition in this championship from their Scottish sisters." From this it may be possible to disentangle the suggestion that English ladies bet over their golf matches or encourage betting. I do not believe it; and as for their immaculate Scottish sisters, it might not be difficult to offer a much more sensible and probable reason for their abstention. It is a "far cry" to Great Yarmouth, and the fares are heavy.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

THE face of the heavens has changed since my last letter and we have been having another spell of dry weather due, the meteorologists tell us to a trough of low pressure along the hills which has prevented the monsoon winds, that are blowing strongly both on the Bombay and the Bengal coast, making their way inland as they should. Be this as it may, the interlude has been a very pleasant one, for the first burst of the rains laid the dust and watered the parched up gardens, besides filling the tanks and replenishing the hydrants, so that tennis and badminton and picnics have been once more a pleasure, and the horse show a great success.

The committee for the extension of Simla has commenced its sittings. It includes I hear, as members, Colonel Grey, Mr. Hewett, Mr. Dane, Mr. Beresford and Colonel Leach, and its functions will be, amongst other things, to arrange for the extension of the municipal limits to include such outlying hamlets as Sanjaoli and Boileaugunge, and thus enable fresh building cites to be opened out. Meanwhile an extension of the water works has been sanctioned, in the form of a main to tap a number of the lower springs along the catchment range and to convey the water from them, by gravitation, to the tanks which feed the pumping engines. This will increase the present supply by more than a half, and as work is to be commenced at once it is hoped that by next year the water difficulty will have been entirely obviated.

Another committee which commences its sittings shortly is of even greater importance, I refer to the one which is to go into the question of Field hospital equipment. Some time since it will be remembered, a very considerable decrease was made, with the happiest results, in the weight of the equipment with which field hospitals were furnished. Little by little, however, with the object no doubt of furnishing the wounded with the best and most complete appliances, they have again been loaded up with extra bales of blanketing here and additional instruments there, until, in the recent operations, they proved so cumbrous that the greatest difficulty was experienced in keeping them at the front. Excellently as they were handled, the result was undoubtedly to impede their mobility, and brave lives were lost that might, in some cases, have been saved had the field hospitals been easier transported. The object now is therefore to reduce their appliances and while leaving the essentials, to remove everything that can possibly be spared and lessen the weight of the rest. Along with the field hospitals goes the question of the dhoolies, which is of almost equal importance, the blanket stretcher which was introduced in certain regiments in the Tirah campaign having so clearly proved its superiority to the older canvas pattern, that many experienced soldiers desire to see it supersede all others.

But I digress from Simla where many have been the social functions that have taken place. Amongst others I may be permitted to notice the very pleasant dance given by the knights of the Black Heart—an order long known in Simla for its hospitality—which will be remembered as one of the most striking entertainments of the season.

The "Merry Merchant of Venice" was put upon the boards of the Simla theatre last week and has since been running with much success. It is a very much burlesqued version of the original, but gives an opportunity for a large number of local hits which Mr. Fraser has worked in skilfully. The piece opens with the orthodox chorus of indigent Venetians outside Shylock's house, and we are incidentally told how the elderly Jessica—a rosebud just entering on her eleventh Simla season wanted her parent to take her to Mussoorie where there were no A.-D.-Cs., and less flirtation, but, she thought, more results. The ducking of Shyloch gives Antonio, (Mr. Becher) a good opportunity and his subsequent song professes to let the outside public into a few little secrets about Simla calling; where :—

> "For those whose calls mean weariness and *dikh*
> 'Tis true the box is meant.
> And you watch those tiresome callers through
> that kind old friend the chick,
> With smiles of calm content.
> But if there comes a gallant to the door
> To whom your heart says "yea."
> Then it's quite another story and the bearer
> doesn't snore.
> He's waiting with a tray."

When Bassanio is buying up the lottery tickets for Portia, whose inconsiderate parent has left her to be thus disposed of, according to Mr. Fraser's version, he is conjured by the young lady herself to offer Simla prices, and some blood curdling puns are thereafter perpetrated on the names of the leading local firms, but the hit of the piece is undoubtedly Bassanio's speech to "Colonel Smith, officers, non-commissioned officers and Tommies of the 200th," where he personates the Brigadier, who had given the regiment a snorting bad report last inspection, as a smack at the Brigadier whose district they had then just left but who meant to see that they had a good one this time as they were now in his own command and hence bound up with his own reputations, and whose final injuctions referred to the tinned things at inspection dinner he could'nt eat.

The Simla A.-D.-C., comes in for some good natured chaff, where Antonio advises the debutante, who desires to join it, not to let her mother write any less about her, than that she "dances divinely, sings like a nightingale and is accustomed to only the very best parts,'—because "so many mothers say a great deal more." Next year, the same character declared, all the plays are to be specially written to suit the club. In each play there are to be at least twenty principal female parts, and each of the twenty lady actresses will have the stage to herself for at least half an hour." As the "gentlemen three" to slightly permit Mr. Frasers version, who writes captious critiques about the A. D. C., however, are warned that they are "no friend to my wife, or my daughter or me and should'nt have come to Simla," your readers are not certain to hear the results.

Mrs. Iggulden made a capital Portia, her sweet face and voice fairly captivating the house, and she was well backed up by Bassanio (Captain Annesely) with whom she was obbliged to go to the wings, "in affectionate moments," because "Simla is very particular, especially about unmarried people."

At blushing Jessica (Mr. Fraser) a maiden of fifty, who would'nt say what she was going to say, about some of the heads of departments who met her on the mall, and made her feel so "dreadfully unprotected," the house laughed till it shouted, and if Shylock (Captain Tressy) and the Duke of Vence (Captain Soady) were a shade too energetic in their transports, they did some very difficult parts conscientiously and well deserved the call they received before the curtain at the close. Captain Cuppage made an excellent family lawyer, who only failed his clients on race days, and even then put the dukes shirt on the winner, while Mr. Becher's "Plump but pleasing cousin on whom Shylock couldn't find the pound of flesh that was his due, without fat to which he was not entitled any more than he was entittted to the blood of the older version, won the sympathy of his audience early in the proceedings.

The chorus also was capital, in spite of a slight tendency to romp, and the mistake that was made in putting the men into breeches the same colour as the frocks of their partners, the result being a certain lack of contrast in what were otherwise exceedingly pretty and well executed dances.

The gem of the evening was the *Pas de Deux* executed by Mrs. Kennard and Dr. Bourke, but Miss Craigie's skirt dance was also well performed, and would have won even louder applause, if the light had not been set a shade too high to do full justice to the grace of the gyrating movements.

Amongst other Simla events I must not forget to refer to the entertainment given last week by Lady Young at the rooms of that deserving institution The Young Women's Christian Association, which, thanks to the untiring exertions of Mrs. Wace and other ladies, continues to flourish exceedingly. About a hundred and thirty people were present, and a very pleasant afternoon was passed, the Revd. M. C. Sanders, Chaplain of Simla, delivering an instructive address, and the proceedings being enlivened by vocal and instrumental music by Mrs. and the Misses Craigie, Miss Burn, Mrs. Johnstone, Miss Saunders, and Miss Dobson. The Association has now added a large meeting room to the smaller quarters in which it first opened, opposite the P. W. D. Secretariat. The use of a tennis court has been secured and lectures are given regularly the next being on Egypt and the Pyramids by Mrs. Russell Wade, next Friday. Tusand's working parties also take place at intervals, and the whole forms a social club, run on semi-religious lines that is within the reach of the poorest and does a work of incalculable value in brightening the lot of a numerous class of gently nurtured women of who have neither the leasure nor the means to avail themselves of the more expensive recreations which Simla offers.

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA XI. VS. XXII.

THE Gymkhana opened the cricket season on Saturday with this annual match. The ground was very hard, and the wicket crumbled in the most terrible manner. One doesn't usually expect to see the XI. beaten in this match, and it is several years since it has happened, but Saturday's game was practically a victory for the XXII. In defence of the XI. it must be said, that some one made a mistake in choosing the teams. Why was Pechey left out and Henderson! who played last year for the XI., and yet this season, when the Gymkhana at the best had only a weak team at their command, these two men are sent down to the ranks of the XXII., and men substituted about whom nothing was known. Of course the new men had reputations, at least it is to be presumed so, but reputations are not worth a snap of the fingers on the Bombay ground. The batting and fielding of the XXII., was excellent, and when they had made 225 runs for 10 wickets they declared their innings. The Gymkhana went in to bat at five o'clock, and at the call of time had 9 wickets down. Carnegy got a nasty smack on the nose and had to retire. In trying to pull a "full toss" he just caught it on the handle of his bat and the ball flew up in his face. Neither Pechey's nor Henderson's innings were faultless, far from it, but they deserve every credit for making runs on a nasty wicket. Durnford put together a useful thirty, and with practice should be good enough for the XI. The prospects of the Gymkhana for the season cannot be guaged from Saturday's game. Their bowling department will be weaker than ever, and the reliable Cheetham will be sadly missed. Clarke may be available, and Markham looks as if he might be useful and this is all we know. Perhaps next Saturday may throw some light on the prospects. The following are the scores :—

XXII.

Worgan, c Holland, b Skene	16
Henderson, c Carnegy, b Clifton	51
Reid, b Strong	10
Markton, c Holland, b Vines	8
Durnford, b Scott	8
Hart, b Vines	9
Pechey, run out	54
Gardner, c and b Strick	10
Wilson, c Stephens, b Strick	1
Mackay, run out	11
Meikle, not out	12
Muirhead, not out	7
Extras	6
Total	225

XI.

Scott, c Henderson, b Wilson	6
Capt Holland, c Reid, b Wilson	7
J C Brooks, b Wilson	23
A Strong, b Markham	15
Capt Carnegy, retired, hurt	0
Byng Stephens, c and b Wilson	0
Lieut Vines, not out	11
C H Baker, b Markham	0
F Skene, c Mackay, b Markham	0
C Clifton, c Binning, b Wilson	5
J Strick, not out	2
Extras	3
Total	77

SECUNDERABAD GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 24.

THE first meeting of the season was brought off on Thursday last under very favourable auspices. Mr. Binny of the 19th Hussars had the handling of it, and through his exertions the thing wound up very successfully. The pavillion looked gay enough with a large number of ladies, but the attendance was not so great as usual. The weather was fine and the sport throughout excellent. The results were as follows :—

"The tent pegging challenge cup.—Value Government Rs. 100. 1st prize Rs. 30. 2nd prize Rs. 15. Open to members only, on horses 14-2 or over. The cup to become the property of any member winning it at two successive gymkhanas. 3 runs, miss and out-marks carry 6, move or fairly split peg 4, strike with point 2 points. A maximum of two marks may be given each run if the judge considers pace and style very good. Length of carry 25 yards. Barbed spears not allowed. Spears to be seven feet long at least. Present holder of cup, Lieut. Harbord 2nd Lancers, H.C.

Mr. Archer. Shee,	18	points	1.
„ Burton	16	„	2.
„ Oaks	14	„	3.

Eleven competed.

"Double bare-backed race."—Prize Rs. 40. Competitors to be dismounted. At the word "go" each pair will mount their pony and ride round cricket pitch to the winning post.

Captain Audain and Mr. Halliday	1.
Mr. Lambert and Mr. Harbord	2.
Mr. Archer Shee and Mr. Burton	3.

Six pairs entered, won easily.

"The tie and button-hole race."—Competitors to be nominated by ladies—start 100 yards from the stand and have a white tie tied in a proper bow by their nominators, ride round the cricket pitch to the stand, have a button hole pinned to their coats, and then ride round cricket pitch to finish at post.

Mr. Warring	nominates	Major Simpson	1.
Miss. Pitt	„	Mr. Crookenden	2.
Mrs. Tavers	„	Mr. Halliday	3.

Eleven started. Major Simpson was the first to get away and to have his tie smartly tied. He rushed home in great style. Three of the competitors were knocked off their horses.

"Go-as-you-please-stakes."—Prize Rs. 25. competitors to start 300 yards from winning post, with their ponies bare-backed. At the word "go" they will run 100 yards (leading pony) then mount and ride remaining 200 yards.

Mr. Harbord	1
Captain Gray	2
Mr. Halliday	3

The field was very large, there being no fewer than 15 starters. A good race ensued, Mr. Harbord showing the way to an almost level following. One of the competitors evidently considered it too much trouble to mount, and so he ran the whole distance.

"Hog-Hunter's Cup."—Prize Rs. 25. For members on ponies or horses, with billiard cues or sticks not exceeding 6 feet long with chalked tips. A "bagged" village pig will be let out in front of the stand, and competitors will ride him. First man to chalk the pig twice with tip of cue, or stick to win.

Mr. Archer Shee	1
Dog "Boxer"	2
Mr. Harbord	3

There were eighteen starters, and the dog "Boxer" who sniffed the second prize.

The meeting terminated with a tug-of-war between the Hyderabad contingent and a scratch team on ponies, bare-backed. The scratch team were too quick for the others and won easily. The sides were :—Hyderabad contingent—Messrs. Harbord, Audain, Lambert, Bich, Halliday and Burton. "Scratch"—Messrs. Johnson, Gover, Crookenden, Hawley and Lamb.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following officers passed the examination in part II., Paragraph 331 Volume II., Army Regulations of India :—Captains Molyneux, 12th Bengal Cavalry, Peterson, 32nd Pioneers, Creagh, 5th Punjab Infantry, Elphinston, 7th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Hanmer, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

AT an examination held on the 11thh May and following days the undermentioned officers passed or completed their examination in subjects (*C*), (*D*) and (*G*), and qualified for Major :—Captains Hon. W. Wrottesley, 4th Dragoon Guards; Beaumont, 16th Lancers, Macleod, A. L Walker and Noble, Royal Artillery; Hayes, Scottish Rifles; Crofton, North Staffordshire Regiment; Scrase-Dickens, Highland Light Infantry, and S. Thomson, Gordon Highlanders.

THE following officers are qualified for the rank of Captain :—Lieutenants Savory, 4th Hussars; E. P. Smith, Royal Artillery; Watting and Griffith, Royal Engineers; Trevor, East Kent Regiment; Maynard, Devonshire Regiment; Yates, Safford and Lawrence, South Wales Borderers; Playfair, Scottish Borderers; Gardner, Gloucestershire Regiment; Wilkinson, Durham Light Infantry: Bell, Campbell and Marshall, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Maclaughlin, Royal Munster Fusiliers; Gosling, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade; Davidson, Lyon, Edlmann, Home and Delaforce, Royal Artillery.

A STORY of Mr. Gladstone's thoughtful kindness is related in the correspondence columns of "The Echo." It was told by a Fleet-street restaurant-keeper, who began life as his father's milk-boy. He said: "My father was a milk-man, and his place was in the neighbourhood of Harley-street. He supplied the Gladstone family with milk, and I delivered it. One day when on my rounds a thunderstorm came on as I had just reached Mr. Gladstone's house, and the rain descended in torrents. I rang the servants' bell, but it was not promptly answered, and meantime I was being soaked with the rain. The front door opened, and a kindly voice asked me to step into the doorway so that I might be sheltered. Mr. Gladstone had seen me from the window, and opened the door himself. He also rang for the servant, so that I might be attended to without further delay."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MANDVI.

LOSS OF NINE LAKHS OF RUPEES' WORTH OF COTTON.

ONE of the largest fire that had ever occurred in connection with the cotton industry in Bombay broke out on Saturday night at Mandvi, resulting in the entire destruction of a large godown together with its contests consisting of 10,500 "pucka" bales of cotton and causing damage of over nine lakhs of rupees, the entire loss being covered by insurance. The fire must have been burning several hours before it was discovered, for when the first Municipal engine from Babulla Tank arrived under Mr. Beane and the doors were broken open, it was found that the flames had the complete possession of the building, the destruction of which was inevitable. The scene of the fire was in Ahmedabad Street, which abuts on the Frere Road on the east and on the Argyle Road on the west. The destroyed building was a groundfloor one, containing an area of about nine thousand ssquare feet, and at the time of the outbreak it was packed up with pressed bales of cotton piled up in an ordinary manner from top to bottom. It was bounded on two sides by godowns of a similar nature, and on the third, *i. e.* at the rear, by a three-storeyed building, which faces the Baroda Street. For a considerable time these surrounding structures were menaced and to save them was a task which taxed the energy of the fire-brigade to the utmost. The fire-brigade directed all their efforts in confining the fire to the burning building, but the flames, fanned by a strong south-westerly breeze travelled with increasing rapidity and assailed the roof of the house at the rear. Two lines of hoses were immediately run up to the top floor from the Baroda Street and the progress of the fire was checked on that side, but not before the whole of the roof had been destroyed.

The outbreak was first discovered at midnight by some townsmen, who saw volumes of smoke issuing from the roof of the godown on the south-west corner and gave the alarm. Informatton was immediately conveyed to Constable Jones at the Mandvi Police Station, whence telephonic messages were despatched to the different fire-brigade stations. Superintendent Grennan arrived with a number of European police officers and found the street blocked with a large multitude of people. The street was immediately cleared, and within ten minutes after the despatch of the message the Babulla Tank steamer arrived. The two front doors of the godown were burst open, but immediately the flames rushed out with such fury that all who were standing near had to beat a hasty retreat. All attempts to get at the doors were unavailing. The fire spread with rapidity, and the flames curled out of the roof, which came down with a crash. The fall of the roof gave full scope to the flames, which rose to such a height that they could be seen from all parts of the town. All the Municipal fire-engines arrived one after the other and commenced playing on the flamess. The men of the brigade carried the hoses over the walls of the burning godown by means of fire escape and poured water on the flames with the fullest effect. Carried by the south-westerly wind, the flames travelled to the east and threatened an adjoining godown belonging to one Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood. A couple of jets were immedeately directed on that side and the flames were checked before they could do anything beyond charring a few rafters. The fire, however, successfully assailed the roof of the building at the rear of the destroyed godown. This building, which is a three-storeyed one, belongs to Heerjee Govind. Its ground floor is used as a godown and contains property belonging to Messrs. John Dickinson & Co., the upper floors being occupied by several persons. All the tenants of the house vacated in time, with such valuable property as they could lay their hands on. The fire-brigade ran up two hoses into the house and prevented the fire from spreading, but not before the whole roof had been destroyed. The fire was brought under control at 2 o'clock, when the services of two of the engines were dispensed with. The remaining steamers continued playing on the flames throughout the night and day. It will take some time to put out the fire completely. However, the rain which commenced to pour in torrents after 3 p. m. yesterday, has materially lightened the work of the fire-engines and expedited the extinction of the flames. After the fire had been got under a number of coolies were engaged in removing the burnt bales of cotton from the godown. A few merchants' seamen were also set to work and a number of bales were removed during the day. The bales appeared to be very much damaged and the amount of salvage will be very small.

The destroyed godown belonged to Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co., who sustained a loss to the extent of Rs. 15,000. The contents of the godown—10,500 bales—were the property of Bhimji Shamji, a Bania merchant, and the damage caused by the destruction of the bales of cotton is estimated at Rs. 9,00,000. The loss sustained by the destruction of the roof of the house at the rear of the burnt godown is put down at Rs. 10,000. The contents of the godown have been insured as under :—The Royal Insurance Company, Rs. 3,00,000; the Northern Insurance Company, Rs 3,00,000; the Commercial, Union Insurance Company, Rs 1,00,000, and the Law Union and Crown Insurance Company Rs. 1,00 000. The three-storeyed building at the back of the godown has only recently been erected, the old one it has replaced, having been destroyed by fire twelve months ago. It has been insured for Rs. 25,000.

THE COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE AT DUNCAN ROAD.

OF the three persons, who were injured by the collapse of the whole of the rear portion of a three-storeyed house at Duncan Road on the evening of the 19th instant, one—a woman, named Jankee, aged twenty-five years, succumbed to her injuries at the J. J. Hospital early on Saturday morning. The deceased was the mistress of a Purdesee, with whom she occupied a room on the second floor at the back of his house. She received serious injuries on her right forearm, which was extensively lacerated, and contusions on the head and face and was bleeding from both the ears when extricated from the debris. Amongst the other persons who suffered by the collapse were a man named Keshew and a woman Nanibai; the injuries of the former being slight he was allowed to go home after treatment; but the latter, having had her collar-bone fractured, she has been lying in the hospital. The house belonged to Dhansey Hemraj, a Bhatia, who, it is alleged, used to have the back walls repaired almost every year before the monsoon, as that part of the house had been considered weak. Mr. Turner, the coroner, opened an inquiry at the hospital on Saturday morning, when the evidence of Kubba Dewsingh, the Purdesee in whose keeping the deceased had been for the last ten years, was recorded. He stated that though he did not know of his own knowledge, he had heard people talking about a crack having been noticed in the rear wall of the house about a month ago. No warning was given about it and none of the tenants left on account of the crack. All the tenants had been turned out by the Municipality after the collapse. The dangerous projections had also been pulled down by the Municipality. The house-surgeon of the J. J. Hospital deposed as to the injuries sustained by the woman. He stated that there was a large lacerated wound dividing the muscles situated on the inner part of the right elbow extending down the forearm to the extent of about four inches. She had also several abrasions on the right chin and head and was bleeding from both the ears. Two days after admission high fever set in, and the whole of the injured arm became much swollen and inflamed. Symptoms of tetanus developed on the 24th instant. she was unable to open her month, spasms of the whole body became severe, and she died at 2-30 a.m. on Saturday. The witness was of opinion that the death was due to tetanus following the wound on the right elbow. The inquiry was adjourned to to-day at Duncan Road.

SIR ALEXANDER ACLAND-HOOD, M.P., presided over a meeting at Taunton, on June 4, held for the purpose of promoting the Somerset county memorial to the late Colonel Chard, V.C., the hero of Rorke's Drift, who died at Hatch Beauchamp, near Taunton, in November last. The committee which had been formed recommended that a bronze bust should be place in the Shirehall, Taunton, and that a soldier's bed should be endowed in the county hospital. The estimated coast of the bust was £70, and of the endowment of a bed £800. This scheme was unanimously approved. The sum of £170 had already been subscribed, and it was decided to issue an appeal for the remainder, the opinion being expressed that it would soon be raised, not only by the people of England, but by the Colonists of South Afrca.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LINSEED.

THE Final Report on the Linseed Crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1898 reads as under :—

The annexed statement gives details of the area and estimated outturn of the current season's linseed crop in the form prescribed by the Director-General of Statistics in his letter No. 7, dated the 24th February, 1896.

The season has on the whole been fairly favourable to this crop which, as a rule, suffers more from excessive than from deficient moisture in these Provinces. But the conditions were too dry, especially in Hoshangabad and Nimar, for successful germination, and in most districts the crop suffered somewhat from drought throughout its growth. The winter rain, held off until February 9th, by which time the crop had nearly come to maturity especially in the southern districts. The later sown crops, however, derived some benefit from this rainfall as it enable ripening seed to fill well. In Bhandara and Raipur some loss was occasioned, owing to the prevalence of cloudy weather, when the crop was flowering ; and in Bilaspur, frost caused slight damage. But the quality of this season's crop is all that could be desired, and there has been no fungoid disease to mar the prospects.

In my previous forecast, submitted on the 28th February, I explained that owing to the failure of this crop during the past three or four years, seed stocks had become quite depleted and that this cause went far to explain the contraction of the sowings to less than one-third of the area so cropped within recent years. At that time district estimates pointed to an area of only 572,000 acres, which indicated a smaller recovery than could fairly have been expected. It now appears that 707,679 acres have been placed under linseed. This is a substantial improvement on last year's figure (=527,421 acres), but the area is little more than half the average placed under linseed during the quinquennial period preceding the famine year.

The crop has done very well in Jubbulpore and Bilaspur, where its state is represented by the symbols—120 and 115. Mandla, Seoni, Narsingpur, Chanda, Nagpur and Raipur report a normal crop, varying between 95 and 105. In Nimar, where the crop is quite unimportant, and Hoshangabad the state is returned as only 60 and 70. In the other districts the estimates vary between 77 and 90.

For the Provinces as a whole the estimated outturn is 71,736 tons, which is almost four-times the yield of the previous year. But owing to the contraction of the area under linseed, the outturn falls short of the average of the five and ten preceding years.

The prices now obtainable for this oilseed are fairly normal, and the export traffic of the period, 1st October to the end of April, has outrun that of the three preceding years, though well below the traffic of 1892-93 and 1893-94. With the subsidence of the plague in Bombay a fairly brisk traffic may presumably be expected during the next few months.

CENTRAL PROVINCES WHEAT.

The Final Report on the Wheat Crop of the Central Provinces—reads :—

The rainfall in the late autumn was somewhat too light for wheat sowings, especially in Hoshangabad. But throughout the Provinces the seed, sown in the richer lands and that committed early to the land, came up satisfactorily. It was only in the case of late sowings, or of seed sown in the poorer, higher-lying and more quickly drained fields, that germination was markedly defective. But the crop suffered in most districts more or less from the want of moisture, for the season was characterized by the absence of cold weather showers and dews until the 9th and 10th February, when good rain was received everywhere except Nimar and Hoshangabad. This rain was especially beneficial to the late sown crops, but it also arrested the extensive damage that white-ants were causing in Raipur and Bilaspur. The conditions of the season have then been quite adverse to all forms of fungoid disease and with a little more moisture in the earlier period of their growth, the crops would have been exceptionally good.

In the forecast I submitted on the 28th February, 1898, an apprehension was stated that the wheat acreage had again declined somewhat below the low figure of 1897, when less than half our normal area was placed under crop. As a matter of fact there has been a slight recovery, by about 2 lakhs of acres. The acreage now reported, after actual field-to-field inspection in all tahsils except three or four under Settlement (for which an estimate has been prepared) is 2,162,189 acres as compared with 1,969,623 acres in 1897, and a standard area approximating to 4 millions of acres. All districts, except Hoshangabad and Nimar, show a measure of recovery. This is most marked in the case of Jubbulpore and Bilaspur ; but the Deputy Commissioner of the latter district may have over-estimated the area in Mungeli, an important wheat-growing tract, for which detailed statistics are not as yet available.

Wheat holds an unimportant place in the cropping of Nimar, and the contraction in area is accounted for by the fact that the district is a dry one and the autumn rains were too light for sowing purposes. The further decline of wheat cultivation in Hoshangabad is an unsatisfactory feature. It is true that to secure an early food supply, after the famine, a large portion of the lands usually devoted to this cereal were placed under "juar." Still much more wheat could and probably would have been sown had the late autumn rains been more plentiful.

The district outturns are reported for the first time in the American notation, 100 corresponding to a normal crop, or 13·3 annas in the ordinary parlance of our agriculturists. In the rich embanked "haveli" tracts of Jubbulpore (120), Mandla (100) and Narsinghpur (135), a bumper crop has been obtained, but the district estimates of Jubbulpore and Mandla have been lowered in view of the relatively inferior crop reaped in the outlying portions of these districts. Chanda reports a crop of 105, while in most other districts the estimates range between 75 and 100. The irrigated area has increased in Nimar from 6,026 to 8,496, which may bo attributed to the activity displayed in well construction during the famine year. The crop on this area was a very good one, whereby the district estimate is raised from 60 to 90. From Betul and Hoshangabad the lowest outturns are reported, viz., 60 and 67. The latter estimate may be accepted, but I have raised the former to 72 in view of the results of 39 crop experiments reported by the Settlement Officer. For the Provinces as a whole the outturn is taken at 540,896 tons as compared with 332,645 tons in 1896-97. But the yield of the year is little more than half what the outturn of the Provinces at standard rates onnormal areas should amount to. We have had so many bad crops during the past ten years that the averages of the quinquennial and decennial periods fall considerably short of this figure.

Those of the season under report exceed the traffic of the three preceding years, but fall far short of the figures reached in 1892-93 and 1893-94. The demand for export is at present brisk, and prices have recently shown a disposition to stiffen, but the provincial stocks are low, and it seems somewhat doubtful whether very much grain will be exported from these parts.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

TUESDAY'S STATISTICS.

THE general death-rate on Tuesday in the city was 44, as compared with 50, the average of the preceding five years. The highest death-rate was 7 in Ward 14 as compared with 2, the average of the previous five years. There were 3 seizures—1 in Ward 6 and 2 in Ward 8. There was 1 death in Ward 8. The total seizures up to date have been 132, and the total deaths 98. The seizure in Ward 6 was that of Mahomed Husain, alias Jumman living at 136, Machooa Bazaar Street. The seizures in Ward 8 were those of Dolaby a Hindoo, living at 1, Machooa Bazaar Street ; and of Mahomed Husain, living at 41, Colootolla Street. The three cases were removed to the Medical College Hospital, being reported by the Principal.

Up to 6 p.m. on Tuesday no fresh seizures or deaths were reported at the Health Office.

INOCULATIONS.

Inoculation is becoming very popular among the respectable Mahomedans, and if it also spreads among the lower classes, it would soon put a stop to any further exodus. On Tuesday Dr. Cook and Dr. (Miss) Christe went by invitation to the house of a respectable Mahomedan residing at No. 30 Lower Chitpore Road, to inoculate about forty male and female members of the family. Up to on Tuesday there were in all 1,653 inoculatations.

The services of Dr. Cook, Health Officer, have been engaged during the whole of this and next week for inoculations, the applications for which are being sent in daily.

THE EXODUS.

Arrivals and departures during 24 hours to midnight of Monday : Howrah, departures, 147 short of normal ; arrivals, 6 excess of normal. Sealdah ; departures, 475 short of normal ; arrivals, 2,249 excess of normal.

THE TOWN.

Mr. James, Commissioner of Police, was on tour on Tuesday morning in the Northern Division of the town and found everything quieting down to its normal state. Traffic was found to be as brisk as before, and the Superintendents reported that there were a great many more people coming back than those who are going away. Closed shops are gradually being opened, and vacant houses are re-filling with occupants.

THE E. I. Railway returns for the week ending 11th June, were earnings, Rs. 11,23,914 ; miles open, 1,705·09 ; per mile open, Rs. 659. Corresponding week last year, earnings, Rs. 11,47,987 ; miles open 1,702·46 ; per mile open, Rs. 674 : increase, miles open, 2·63 ; decease earnings Rs. 21,073 ; per mile open, Rs. 15. From 1st Jan., 1898, to 11th June, 1898, earnings, Rs. 2,90,28,389. From 1st Jan., 1897, to 11th June, 1897, earnings, Rs. 2,79,40,169. Increase, Rs. 10,88,220.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MAJOR MELVILLE, who is now on furlough will succeed Colonel Loch as Resident in Turkish Arabia.

WE regret to announce the death of Surgeon-Colonel J. Williamson, Principal Medical Officer, Oudh and Rohilkhand, at Lucknow, on Tuesday morning, from cholera.

THE somewhat serious illness is reported of Captain Barton, Commandant of the Khyber Rifles, at Landi Kotal. He will probably have to take leave as soon as he is fit to travel.

FOR the week ended June 11th the traffic earnings on the North-Western Railway were Rs. 9,46,916, being an increase of Rs. 3,75,920 over the corresponding week of last year. To date the increase in the present financial year is Rs. 31,97,587.

SURGEON-COLONEL TOWNSEND, Principal Medical Officer, Khyber Force, having proceeded to assume charge of the Sirhind District. Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Blood, from the District, has replaced him in charge of the Khyber Brigade.

WE hear the United Service Club at Simla is packed to overflowing, men being housed in dressing-rooms and the dining-rooms barely large enough to accommodate the members. In spite of the advent of the rains, the Simla season appears to be going very strong.

THERE will be a Harrow Dinner next Tuesday at the United Service Club, Simla.

EXCEPTING Burma, Assam and Bengal proper, the weather throughout India is practically rainless.

GENERAL SANFORD will succeed Sir Charles Nairne next October as Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in Bombay.

THE date on which the Famine Commission will be broken up, has not yet been fixed ; but it will probably be before the end of July.

OVER ten inches of rain were reported at Bassein on Thursday, but there were no signs of the monsoon reappearing over Northern India.

THE Resident removed to Gulmarg on the 16th June, and breaking his journey at Magam, reached his destination on the 17th idem.

THE weather in Kashmir continues dry and windy. A regular gale passed on the evenings of 18th and 19th June, and the river has consequently sunk very low, exposing sand beds, which under a hot sun give out abominable smells.

THE Madras Government's original estimate of Famine Relief expenditure in 1898-99 amounted to about 8½ lakhs. According to a revised estimate recently accepted, it would appear that the only District in which expenditure will be incurred, should the monsoon prove favourable, is Nellore ; and even in that District the total amount now estimated for is only about Rs. 13,000. This is all the more satisfactory because Sir James Westland has intimated that the money for some much needed improvements may be obtained from savings under Famine Relief.

CERTAIN rumours which have been flying about regarding fresh trouble on the frontier, are believed at Simla to be groundless. The Orakzais have been undoubtedly reported as uneasy, but this was because they were waiting to see how the Afridi jirgas were treated at Kabul. Now that the Amir has refused to listen to the latter in any way, any unrest which may have existed is likely, it is believed, to quickly settle down.

PRIVATE Thomas Young, of the Hampshire Regiment, committed suicide at Multan on Monday by cutting his throat with a razor. At about 5-30 a.m., some men went into the lavatory, and were horrified to find the deceased lying in a pool of blood with a razor in his right hand. Life was scarcely extinct at the time, and the body was still warm. There were no signs of violence or struggle visible on the person, the clothes, or about the place to suggest foul play. Apparently the great heat of the last few days had affected the man, and in a moment of mental aberration he committed the insane act. The deceased was to have left for Dalhousie the very day the deed was committed.

IT will be within the recollection of many of our readers that in the month of June, 1897, Mr. Ross, Head Clerk of the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, was folly assassinated in the main bazaar of that city. We now hear that Her Majesty's Government has sanctioned compassionate allowances for the widow and daughters, aggregating Rs. 100 per mensem, which is slightly more than the amount of pension for which the late Mr. Ross had qualified, provided he had been disabled from further service.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN B. H. DEARE, on return from temporary military duty, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Nuddea. Surgeon-Captain B. C. Oldham, on return from temporary duty, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Backergunge, *vice* Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Kalipada Gupta, transfered. Surgeon-Major T. R. Macdonald, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Moorshedabad, is allowed furlough for 18 months, with effect from the 30th June 1898, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Surgeon-Major J. H. T. Walsh, Civil Surgeon of Midnapore, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Moorshedabad, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. Bovill, or until further order.

MR. E. C. OZANNE, late of the Bombay Civil Service and formely Director of Agriculture in Bombay, represents the India Office at the Sugar Conference at Brussels. The other members representing Great Britain are Sir Erancis Plunkett, British Minister at Brussels ; Lord Ampthill, Mr. Chamberlain's Private Secretary, for the Colonial Office ; and Sir Henry Bergne for the Foreign Office.

SIMLA is quite expectant regarding Colonel Hutchinson's lecture on the Tirah Campaign. In some quarters it is now considered that the Chairman Sir Edwin Collen may have a difficult task to prevent controversial matter being introduced into the discussion. Rumour credits one member of the Government with the intention of speaking. A discussion on purely techincal military points is of course useful in itself, but it is difficult to see where the Chairman can draw the line. The general public have been invited to attend, so presumably the Council of the United Service Institution intend that some freedom of debate shall be permitted.

THE latest reports received from Major Deane at the Malakand show everything quiet along the Chitral road. The Hadda Mullah seems really to be carrying out his intention of abandoning all concern with mundane affairs.

OF the report of Captain Newmarch, Political Agent, on the conversion of the Bhopal currency, the Allahbad paper writes : When the Durbar agreed to the scheme, the Minister calculated that 150 lakhs would have to be converted, but he overlooked the fact that nearly half of the coins issued from the Bhopal mint had disappeared from circulation. The fact seems to be that before the closing of the Mints in British India in 1893, fifty lakhs of Bhopali rupees had been sent to Bombay as silver by the Durbar and by traders ; while another five lakhs had been obsorbed by Native States outside Bhopal. After the currency legislation another fourteen lakhs were sent to Bombay to be melted down, while five lakhs found their way to Gwalior and Rajputana States, which had currencies of their own. These five lakhs would disappear from circulation in natural course. They could not be sent back to Bhopal, as a prohibitive duty 20 per cent was imposed against the coins. It is known that the Gwalior treasury hold at least one lakh of Bhopali rupees, and it is argued that other States may be similarly circumstanced. Captain Newmarch writes :—"On the whole I do not think there are more than ten lakhs of Bhopali rupees which have not been accounted for, and the bulk of this may well represent the hoards of indevidual misers. The conversion of the currency has, I hope, been successful, and I believe that in less than a year from the present time, i.e., by the end of the year 1898, the currency of British India will be firmly established in these States."

A THUNDERSTORM with very heavy rain occurred in Simla on Thursday evening. The weather there for the past few days has been excessively hot for a hill station: the temperature in the sun rays rising to over 143 degrees.

NEWS has reached us from home that the promoters of the Simla-Kalka Railway have at last signed their contract with the India Office, and are confident of raising the capital required, which is between sixty and seventy lakhs.

THE suggestion that the sentries at frontier stations and Punjab cantonments, where rifle thefts take place, should be armed with double-barrelled guns instead of Lee-Metfords or Martinis, seems likely to be carried out. The experiment may possibly be tried at selected stations. The sooner the better.

THE Lahore paper hears, that two large firms in Karachi are making arrangements to introduce the sale of kerosine from central bulk depots all over the Punjab and Sindh. It has been found that the present kerosine oil tin with which we are all so familiar, is one of the factors which go towards enhancing the cost of the oil. Arrangements are now being made by these firms to bring the kerosine oil in bulk from Kiamari and distribute it to central depots at Karachi, Shikarpur, Sukkur, Peshawar, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Saharanpur, Meerut, Ludhiana, Umballa City and Umballa Cantonment.

A NOTIFICATION in the Finance Department of the Government of India states—(1) that in the calendar year 1899 not more than 40,800 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale, and not more than 3,400 chests in each month of the year ; (2) that of the quantity offered for sale each month, not more that 1,950 chests will be Banares, and nor more than 1,450 chests Patna opium ; (3) that no reduction will be made on these quantities without three months' previous notice.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Kashmir leaves Jammu for Srinagar on the 23rd June at 6 p. m. via Rawalpindi, reaching Murree on 24th, Uri on 25th, Shadipur on 26th and Srinagar on 27th. Raja Sir Amar Singh, who accompanies the members of the inner palace, also leaves on the 23rd June via Banihal, reaching Srinagar on the 7th July. His highness's arrival and departure from Pindi will be public. We thimk that in the hot weather arrivals and departures of Native Princes should be private. In this case, surely the salute of 19 guns should suffice to maintian His Highness's dignity, without dragging a lot of officials to the railway station.

FOR a good unmitigated fine old crusted tiger story, observes a contemporary, commend us to the one in Pearson's new venture "The Wide Wide World." This magazine professes to collect the most marvellous incidents of the habitable globe and to us in India the Babu's tiger story will come, with a gratefully full favour of the old Colonel. How the tiger, baulked by the mosquito curtains, ends by getting his head under the familiar charpoy, and is there incontinently stabbed with a carving knife by the ingenious if somewhat harassed occupant of the bed, is passing wonderful but not more wonderful than that the hero of the story, though he had reason to dread the mighty visit of the local man-eater, put his gun and cartridges in the bottom drawer of his chest. But for the fact of the bed being too heavy for the tiger to lift, and the carving knife being handy, the fate of that Babu would have been that of the young lady when "the smile was on the face of the tiger."

A MISPLACED comma will sometimes lead to serious consequences, as an unfortunate American editor has just discovered. Among the advertisements in his paper was one which extolled the merits of a patent medicine, and in it was a testimonial as follows : "I am now completely restored to health, after having been at death's door, through having taken five bottles of your medicine." Unfortunately the comma after "death's door" was omitted, and the advertiser is proceeding for damages on the plea that serious injury has been done to him by making it appear that his remedy kills instead of cures.

THE "Deutsche Revue," a magazine of repute, publishes some statements on the Dreyfus affair which deserve the greater interest, as it is declared that the article is from the pen of a general staff officer and was before its publication declared correct by a prominent statesman. According to this account some time before the conclusion of the Franco-Russian Alliance, but when already considerable intimacy was manifest in the relations of the two States and their representatives, the Russian Military Attache at Paris asked Captain Dreyfus for a clear statement of the whole of the French forces. Dreyfus informed the Chief of the French General Staff of this request, and received orders to draw up the tables, but to show them to him before parting with them. The captain's work, however, did not meet with the approval of his superior, who ordered him to do it over again, quoting higher figures, which he justified by reference to measures just projected. Dreyfus remonstrated, saying he could not possibly give his Russian comrade figures which did not agree with the actual state of things. Thereupon the chief of the general staff had the report destroyed, and ordered Major Esterhazy to draw up the new one. This document was ultimately sent to the Russian Military Attache. Whether it was described as Dreyfus's work or not is doubtful. At any rate Dreyfus thought he owed it to himself not to allow the attache to believe that he had anything to do with giving him the incorrect figures, and so sent that officer a statement of his own based upon the actual facts. The ehief of the general staff learned of this through Esterhazy, but only when the "bordereau," alleged to have been found at the German Embassy, had led to Dreyfus being sentenced.

ONE of the interviewers of Rudyard Kipling during his visit to South Africa, writes of him in "The Cape Times" : He takes his work hard. He is tremendously in earnest about it; anxious to give of his best; often dissatisfied with his best. He is quite comically dissatisfied with success; quite tragically hunted by the fear that this or that piece of work, felt intensely by himself in writing, and applauded even by high and mighty critics, is in reality cheap and shoddy in execution, and will be cast in damages before the higher court of posterity. When Rudyard Kipling had written "The Recessional," which two hemispheres felt to be one of the very truest and soundest pieces of work done by any writing man in our day and generation, he was so depressed by its shortcomings of his private conception that he threw the rough copy in the wastepaper basket. Thence Mrs. Kipling rescued it. But for Mrs. Kipling we should have had no "Recessional" ! For his best patriotic poems he has declined to accept any pay.

IT is worthy of note (says the "Daily News") that the hymns sung in the Abbey on Saturday at Mr. Gladstone's funeral were written by such widely different men and belonging to such widely different Christian communions. "Rock of Ages," which Mr. Gladstone himself rendered into Latin verse, was written by Toplady (1740-1778), an ultra Calvinist vicar of the Church of England, and who, though he was a devoted country clergyman at Broad Hembury, in Devon, yet took pleasure in using the strongest of language in controversy with followers of John Wesley. The curious in such matters may find some of his choice epithets in a book the titie of which reads strangely enough to-day, namely, Toplady's Historic Proof of the Doctrinal Calvinism of the Church of England." The second hymu "Praise to the Holiest," was written, as most people are now aware, by Cardinal Newman (at first a High Churchman, and then a Roman Catholic) ; while the third. "Oh, God, our help in ages past," is by the eminent Congregationalist minister and hymnelogist, Dr. Isaac Watts (1674-1748.) Whether this representative selection was by design we do not know, but it was singularly appropriate, and formed a striking illustration of that sentence in Mr. Gladstone's last letter to Dr. Guinness Rogers, and which was read recently at a public session of the Congregational Union :—"Meantime, as the day of parting draws near, I rejoice to think how small the differences are becoming as compared with the agreements, and how much smaller they will yet come to be."

KARDITZ was executed the other day for his attempt on the Greek King's life. He was justly punished. But he left two sisters. They are orphans, and the one relative they have in Athens has declared his intention to turn them out of his house to save himself from the disgrace of sheltering the sisters of a would be regicide. One of the girls has been a teacher in a Government school, and she has been dismissed ; the other is scarcely more than a child. 'No one here would be likely to give either of them employment, or to take up the case of these orphans, owing to the black cloud that rests over them, although they bear the best of characters, and knew no more of the intentions of their brother than any two girls in England. Can you start a subcription for them in your newspaper, or do anything else which you think would be to their advantage ?

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	19	60	22	38	23	14	19	93
Saturday, June 25th	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	6
Sunday, June 26th	3	17	0	0	1	16	0	3
Total......	22	79	22	39	24	31	20	2
Total fall to June 26th, 1897	12	59	12	02	13	50	13	79
Total fall to June 26th, 1896	26	78	26	43	29	04	27	85

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	cts.
Previously Registered	32	59
On the 23rd June 1898......	0	38
Total......	32	97

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 25TH OF JUNE, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A. M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June, to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·413	W	3	106·6	90·0	48	...	2·28	+1·00
Sirsa	29·470	W	10	107·3	87·5	53	...	0·87	—0·62
Delhi	29·476	W	5	103·7	86·0	47	...	0·40	—1·87
Agra	29·486	SW	10	101·5	91·9	47	...	0·24	—1·51
Cawnpore ...	29·491	Calm.	8	97·4	81·6	76	0·05	5·12	...
Allahabad ...	29·520	SSW	7	101·6	78·8	79	0·22	3·62	—0·21
Jhansi	29·551	WNW	9	102·6	86·7	56	...	1·47	—1·64
Jacobabad ...	29·398	SE	7	113·2	83·5	72	...	..	—0·03
Karachi	29·546	WSW	19	93·4	84·0	76	...	...	—0·85
Jeypore	29·575	WSW	11	102·1	82·9	56	...	2·62	+1·03
Ajmere	29·590	W	15	98·9	80·1	60	...	0·70	—0·78
Deesa	29·617	WSW	28	100·4	80·0	72	...	0·31	—0·76
Ahmedabad	29·653	SW	6	98·7	78·1	67	..	5·79	...
Bhuj	29·569	WSW	32	93·8	79·5	58	...	0·67	—0·90
Rajkot	29·537	W	...	95·9	77·2	72	...	3·13	—0·47
Ghadechi ...	29·651	SW	21	99·6	75·8	64	...	9·03	...
Veraval	29·674	SW	21	85·6	82·3	83	...	3·98	...
Neemuch ...	29·666	WNW	6	95·3	77·1	68	..	2·95	+0·28
Indore	29·682	SW	7	90·7	73·6	75	...	5·48	+0·18
Saugor	29·606	W	...	93·3	78·1	74	...	5·78	+0·68
Jubbulpore ...	29·604	SW	8	95·5	80·6	58	...	1·87	—5·08
Hoshangabad	29·662	WSW	8	97·6	79·7	65	..	2·03	—4·30
Khandwa ...	29·688	W	15	96·2	77·6	61	...	2·22	—2·42
Raipur	29·613	W	11	97·4	81·5	47	...	4·69	—1·53
Nagpur	29·645	WNW	10	97·2	78·1	64	...	6·08	—0·47
Amraoti	29·705	WNW	15	95·2	73·8	70	...	4·56	—0·33
Akola	29·689	W	13	96·9	75·8	79	...	4·14	+0·07
Surat	29·682	SW	11	89·6	80·6	74	0·04	12·11	+4·80
Malegaon ...	29·696	WSW	20	94·4	74·1	63	...	3·54	—0·29
Bombay	29·760	WSW	14	87·4	81·2	75	...	19·66	+4·54
Poona	29·759	W	23	88·5	70·4	60	..	4·84	+0·83
Ahmednagar	29·728	WSW	9	92·3	69·9	61	..	1·17	...
Aurangabad	29·713	W	7	95·9	71·7	66	...	1·90	...
Sholapur	29·752	SW	16	98·2	70·5	57	...	1·91	—2·44
Ratnagiri	29·780	W	7	88·4	80·8	77	...	41·13	+15·48
Belgaum	29·805	WNW	21	78·2	65·8	85	...	10·10	+4·15
Goa	29·811	NW	10	86·0	77·4	79	0·89	25·66	...
Karwar	29·80	WSW	5	85·7	75·5	86	1·00	38·14	+7·57
Mangalore ...	29·846	WNW	2	83·8	73·9	91	1·17	37·20	+7·80
Calicut	29·812	NNW	4	83·9	75·5	88	0·43	30·83	+2·11
Cochin	29·841	NE	L	85·0	76·1	93	0·25	28·27	+4·61
Bangalore ...	29·835	WNW	13	81·2	67·8	83	..	1·95	—0·93
Secunderabad	29·720	WNW	13	98·7	75·4	53	...	4·22	+0·32
Masulipatam.	29·675	NW	13	103·7	83·5	60	...	6·36	+1·74
Bellary	29·778	WSW	13	96·2	75·7	49	...	1·31	—0·19
Cuddapah ...	29·752	SW	G	102·2	81·9	64	..	0·45	—2·99
Madras	29·720	NW	9	101·5	83·0	56	...	2·09	+0·31
Coimbatore.	29·815	SW	5	93·9	73·1	89	..	0·78	—0·45
Trichinopoly	29·767	W	7	101·6	79·8	64	..	0·08	—1·18
Negapatam..	29·761	W	8	97·0	79·9	61	...	2·59	+1·23
Colombo......	29·828	WSW	9	87·5	79·0	83	0·07	10·55	+3·95
Aden	29·662	E	8	39·3	82·8	77	...	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall.—J J H=0·02 (20·23) ; G T H=0·01 (23·10) ; St G H=0·01 (23·15) ; C P=0·00 (19·66).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Lahore Sirsa, Allahabad, Jacobabad and Neemuch, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are steep. Winds are north-easterly at Cochin, south-easterly at Jacababad, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a severe gale in Gujarat and at Karachi, Ajmere, Khandwa, Amraoti, Malegaon and Sholapur and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 34 miles an hour at Bhuj, 30 at Masulipatam, 28 at Rajkot, 26 at Khandwa, 24 at Malegaon, Neemuch and Deesa, and 20 at Veraval, Nagpur, Amraoti and Ahmednagar. The maximum temperature is from 6° to 9° in excess of the normal at Sholapur, Secunderabad and Masulipatam, and the minimum 5° to 9° in excess at Lahore, Sirsa, Agra and Raipur. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Akola, Karwar, Mangalore, Cochin and Coimbatore, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Over an inch of rain has fallen of Mangalore (1.17), an inch at Karwar, light to moderate showers at Allahabad, Goa, Calicut and Cochin, and a few drops at Cawnpore, Surat and Colombo. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is about half its normal steedness, while that between Karwar and Bombay is about 2-3rds of its average ; the monsoon current therefore is weak, and local showers only are likely on that coast at present. The win has shifted to north-west at Madras and Masulipatam which is indicative of disturbed weather conditions to the eastwards of Madras in the Bay.

The mail steamer Ganges left Aden on the 19th and reports having experienced up to longitude 52° E. light southerly and south-westerly winds, south-easterly swell and a rising sea : thence to arrival, moderate to fresh monsoon, passing clouds and a high south-west sea and swell.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

Saturday : A slight shallow depression has formed over Lower Bengal, but with this exception the general conditions of presure are similar to those reported yesterday. Winds are irregularly cyclonic in Bengal. They are south-easterly along foot of the hills in the North West Provinces and Punjab. They are southerly in Burma and vary between southwest and north-west elsewhere. Force is lighter than usual over the Bay ; about normal on the west coast and stronger than usual over Central parts of the country, north-west India and uorth of Bombay. Temperature has risen in Burma and Bengal ; fallen in the North-West Provinces, and been steady elsewhere. Mean temperature is lower than usual in Lower Burma, parts of Bengal and Assam, and the west of North-West Provinces, while elsewhere the heat is excessive. The excess is greatest in the north of the Punjab, but is. considerable in Central Provinces and north of Madras The highest maximum is 116 at Peshawar. Weather has been showery in Burma, Bengal, Assam and west coast districts, but elsewhere there has been no rain of importance. Tavoy has received two and a-half inches of rain and Mergiu Diamond Island, Taunggyi, Dhubri, Jalpaiguri, Mangalore and Karwar over one inch. The mail steamer Ganges between Aden and Bombay experienced only a moderate monsoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th June, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ......inches	29·740
Temperature of the Air......degrees	84·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer......	79·1
Dew Point......	77·2
Relative humidity of Air......	·793
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)......	79·9
General Directions of wind*......	SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*......miles	321
Fall of Rain	0·06
Total fall during month......	19·66
" " year......	19·99
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th inst.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 25.

10 p.m.	82·4

SUNDAY.—JUNE 26.

6 a.m.	82·2
10 a.m.	85·2
2 p.m.	84·7
4 p.m.	77·4

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE BUDGET.

(Concluded from Saturday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

CONTINUING his speech in the Common's in introducing the Budget Lord George Hamilton said :—Some three years ago, I told the Government of India to be prepared for a much larger programme in connection with railway construction than had been previously entertained. Unfortunately, the famine broke out almost simultaneously with this, and the result has undoubtedly been that there has been considerable financial difficulty in providing, under these exceptional circumstances, for the additional expenditure then contemplated. But, notwithstanding the fact that this experiment has been carried on under most exceptional and disadvantageous circumstances, I see no reason whatever for altering my opinion. (Hear, hear.) Let us see what is the problem with which we have to deal in India. During the past twenty years, notwithstanding the curtailment caused by the famine, the population under our rule, including the addition of Upper Burma, has risen from 192,000,000 to 230,000,000, an increase of twenty per cent. from 1877 to 1897. During that twenty years the increase, if the native States are included, has been something like 50,000,000. Such an increase of population, unless industrial employment is developed, is an additional pressure on the means of subsistence in many parts of the country. If this great increase of population goes on, and if we do nothing to improve the resources of the country, India will become nothing more nor less than a huge congested district. (Hear, hear.) It may be said that the railways, after all, only affect the well-to-do, and that this policy of railway extension is promoted in the interests of European officials and well-to-do people among the Indian community. But if we take into consideration the people who use these railways, and look at the growth of passenger and goods traffic, we shall clearly see that these railways are enormously used by the very poorest classes in India. During the last twenty years the open mileage has risen from 7,300 miles to 20,800 miles, an increase of 185 per cent. A considerable proportion of these railroads are for strategical purposes, and not for purely commercial traffic ; and, therefore, one would expect that in the return, so far as passengers and goods are concerned, these strategical railways would bring down the general average. The increase in the number of passengers during the last twenty years is from over 34,000,000 to above 160,000,000, an increase of 370 per cent. The number of tons of goods carried has risen from 9,000,000 to 32,000,000, an increase of 255 per cent. If in England increase of railway returns are taken as showing that internal trade is good, it may also be accepted as affording a similar indication in India. Then take the Post Office. I find that there has been an extraordinary development of the amount of work done. I find that in the Savings Bank Department of the Post Office there has been an increase from 2,000,000 Rx. to 10,000,000 Rx. If we turn to trade, I find that the exports have increased from 60,000,000 Rx. to 103,000,000 Rx., an increase of 70 per cent. Imports have increased from 35,000,000 Rx. to 71,000,000 Rx., an increase of 103 per cent. Gold has been imported during these twenty years to the extent of 50,000,000 Rx., and silver to the extent of 165,000,000 Rx. Now comes this curious phenomenon. Last year, when there was exceptional pressure, a larger amount of silver and gold was imported than in any one year before, except one year. I think the figures which I have read out clearly indicate that the policy of investing annually large sums for the development of railways, and other works in which the Government can legitimately take part, has paid well. Sir Jame Westland, a most cautious and accurate man, calculates that during the past twenty years the Government of India has spent in various forms on railways, irrigation, and other works, including municipal and agricultural improvements, no less a sum than 198,000,000 Rx. ; and he estimates that so far from the capital expenditure having entailed an additional charge on the revenues of India, it has actually paid 500,000 Rx. a year better than if the expenditure had never been undertaken. When we turn to the value of the assets of the Indian Government, we find that there is a surplus of 29,000,000 Rx. I doubt if any Government can show a more satisfactory balance-sheet than that which I have indicated. (Hear, hear) If real success has attended the Government policy of cpital expenditure in India, and if they have obtained more or less remunerative results from it, does not India offer a wonderful field for private enterprise and the investment of private capital ? In India there is a very great population, frugal, industrious, and orderly, a prolific soil, and a large amount of mineral wealth practically yet untouched. I will not take part in any controversy—(laughter)—but if, however it is done, people could be assured that they would get back from India the value of the money they had invested there I believe it would effect an economic and industrial revolution in India. (Hear, hear.) India does not get the full benefit of her connection with the empire, and competition between different parts of the empire is only good where it is on fair and equal terms, and not otherwise. The cotton trade had prospered of late in India ; but, while that has been the case, the Lancashire cotton trade has never done a greater business than it is doing at the present moment ; and, so far from there being any bad feeling between Lancashire and India, the Lancashire cotton district contributed a larger sum to the relief of the sufferers in the Indian famine than any other population of similar size in the United Kingdom. (Hear, hear.) Well, the statement I have ventured to make is one which, I think, considering the circumstances under which it is made, is not unsatisfactory. I may be told that it is the outcome of official optimism, and that all persons who hold office take an unduly sanguine view of the position of affairs for which they are responsible. I never can understand why it is the fashion among certain of our critics to apply the words "optimism" to Indian officials. The right hon. gentleman opposite has had some experience of those officials, and so have I ; and I should think that if there is a body of men who are not unduly sanguine it is the Indian officials, because they ore conscious of the difficulties and magnitude of the rule they have to maintain. Through the agency of these officials a perfect revolution has been brought about in the financial system of India, and what has been recently going on in Egypt has been going on in India on a larger scale for many years, and I think it is right we should look with some satisfaction on the financial edifice we have reared in India. Such satisfaction is not incompatible with the knowledge of troubles ahead. Nobody who looks at the relations between this country and India can doubt that there always will be trouble and risks surrounding our dominion there. There are social and political problems which every decade seems to render more difficult of satisfactory solution. The present Viceroy of India is now approaching the last year of his tenure of office. The last three years of his rule in India have been associated with more serious difficulties than any period since the Mutiny. It is no exaggeration to say that if any grave error of judgment had been made, or false step taken, or if there had been vacillation or want of determination shown by the Indian Government, most serious consequences would have ensued. I think there is no subject in her Majesty's realms upon whose shoulders has been concentrated so much responsibility as the Viceroy of India. (Hear, hear.) He is the personal head of the greatest administrative machinery in the world. He is more or less responsible for the well-being, prosperity, progress, and order of 300,000,000 of inhabitants. That task in itself is Herculean ; but the burden of his work, is not so much associated with the immensity of the administration he has to maintain as the complexity of the problems with which he is called upon to deal. Of all the great statesmen who have held office in that country I think nobody has more clearly defined the nature of the difficulties and troubles that surround our rule there than the late Sir Henry Maine, in a very celebrated lecture he delivered on the Government of India. He made an appeal to his audience that they should show great consideration and tolerance to Indian officials in the discharge of their duties, for he knew some of the almost superhuman difficulties with which they had to contend, and he summed up the position by saying, "The general character of this difficulty may be shortly stated. There is a double current of influence playing upon this remarkable Dominion. One of these currents has its origin in this country, beginning in the strong moral and political convictions of a free people. The other arises in India itself, engendered amid a dense and dark vegetation of primitive opinion, of prejudice if you please, stubbornly rooted in the debris of the past. As has been truly said, the British rulers of India are like men bound to make their watches keep time in two longitudes at once." (Cheers.) Lord Elgin went out to India a comparatively unknown and untried man. His tenure of office will expire at the close of this year, and he will return, having been tried in the very highest sphere of administrative work and responsibility. He has steered India through most serious crises, and, to use the phraseology of Sir Henry Maine, he has contrived to make his watch keep true time in two longitudes at once. (Cheers.) It has been his misfortune to have to deal with these troublous questions, and thus he has been compelled to postpone various fiscal and agrarian reforms which I know he had much at heart ; but he leaves to his successor a sound system of finance, and he has collected all the material necessary for agrarian legislation, which, I hope, will do much to improve the condition of the tillers and occupiers of the soil. I believe in the Council Chamber at Calcutta there is a motto above the Chair of State of the Viceroy which shortly describes the quality which, I think, has been the cause of the establishment and maintenance of our dominion, not only in India but in many other parts of the empire. It is the well-known Latin motto, "*Mens aequa in arduis*," and I think that without exaggeration, it may be truly said that of all the eminent men who have occupied that chair no one has more unostentatiously and yet more effectively displayed that quality than the Viceroy whose tenure of office is about shortly to terminate. (Cheers.)

Mr. S. Smith thought the Indian Government spent far too much on defence works and warlike preparations, the result being that they had not sufficient money left to expend on necessary industrial improvements.

Mr. Maclean agreed with the praise the noble lord had bestowed on the Indian Government for the manner in which they had grappled with the famine, but he could not altogether concur in his somewhat indiscriminate eulogy on the conduct of the frontier operations. In regard to his financial statement, the noble lord seemed to him to have left out of account the main feature of Indian finance, which was that the debt of that country was steadily increasing. In the last five years there had, in fact, been an augmentation of the permanent debt by 25,000,000*l*. If the reproductive works enabled the revenue to overtake the expenditure and left a surplus towards the reduction of debt the operation would doubtless be a very good one, but that state of things had not yet been attained. The real weakness was that there was no check on Indian expenditure. The Indian Government had ceased to have an independent existence. At the same time that Government could declare war and cause an expenditure of millions without coming to this House at all. He quite agreed that the most important reform which could be introduced would be a limitation of the great military expenditure. (Hear, hear). It had reached an alarming amount, and the country would be ruined unless a stop was put to it. Further, whatever system of currency was adopted, India could not afford to go on paying 16,000,000*l*. a year to England for home charges, and this must be reduced in some way or other. (Hear, hear.) He wished the Government would cease to fix its attention solely on the exchange question as affecting the Government itself. It was the condition of the country they ought to bear in mind. Trade and industry would never prosper as long as there was a restricted and artificial currency.

Sir H. H. Fowler said the fact that on one or two occasions during his tenure of office he had had occasion to differ from Lord Elgin did not disentitle him from joining in the eulogium which the Secretary of State had pronounced on the Viceroy, who, he believed, would hold a high place among the distinguished men who had adorned that office. The present debate was showing a tendency to drift into a discussion of the currency, but on that matter his mouth was absolutely closed pending the inquiry over which he was presiding. He could not agree that an addition to a debt by means of money borrowed for a reproductive expenditure that was paying interest and developing the industry of a nation was a debt in the sense of being a loss. His own calculations showed that in the years 1897 and 1898 there was borrowed in London 8,379,000*l*., and the noble lord now said he contemplated a borrowing during the present year of 2,615,000*l*. for the extra expenses thrown on the finances of India owing to recent events, so that if these figures were correct, there had practically been an addition of 11,000,000*l*. to the permanent debt for the expenses mainly of famine, military operations, and the like. He congratulated the Government upon the manner in which they had dealt with the famine. It was one of the most extraordinary evidences of administrative ability ever shown, either in India or in this country. More especially was credit due to Sir Anthony Macdonald, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces. The greatest work of the Famine Insurance Fund was to ensure the building of railways, and they were invaluable in this famine, because they enabled food to be conveyed to all parts of the country. Regarding the late war, though he held strong opinions as to the policy which had brought it about, he congratulated the Government upon its termination. He thought, however, the Secretary for India should make inquiry into the circumstances under which that unfortunate war was commenced. There ought to be an investigation in the interests of India, and one which would set for ever at rest many of the anonymous stories that had been set about regarding the conduct of the campaign. He congratulated the Government, notwithstanding the gloomy speech of Mr. Smith, on the financial position of India. It was satisfactory when they remembered that the Government of India had to grapple with three great calamities—war, famine, and plague, and that the noble lord had been enabled by reduction of many millions in exchange to grapple with this great expenditure without any additional taxation. At the same time he did not underrate the financial difficulties of India so far as the currency was concerned. He thought it would be better for the matter to be left for full independent investigation, and he could assure the Committee that this Special Committee were fully desirous to avail themselves of the opinion and experience of all gentlemen competent to give information in this most difficult question, irrespective of what their views might be on Indian Exchange. (Hear hear.)

Mr. V. Gibbs complained that British merchants were deterred from employing their capital in India by the manner in which the Indian Government were continually tampering with the currency.

Sir W. Wedderburn hoped that more searching investigation would be made into the causes of village riots, which were disturbing the peace and quiet of India. He counselled caution in the development of railway enterprise in India, declaring that during the past thirty-eight years it had entailed a loss of 55,500,000 Rx. The true policy was not railway construction, but irrigation works.

Sir J. Lubbock said that the commercial community would learn with great satisfaction that the Committee appointed to consider the Indian currency would inquire into the whole question, including the position of silver. He thought that too much importance had been attached to the amount that was transmitted annually from India to England. India was not unique in that respect. Argentina, and even the United States, had to remit very large sums to this country. It was a mutual advantage that young growing countries should be developed by the cheaper capital of Great Britain. (Hear, hear.)

Sir M. Bhownaggree expressed his approval of the arrangement made this year with regard to the Indian discussion. He was sorry to see the state of the benches opposite. (Laughter.) The people of India were often told that 140 or 150 members of the Radical Party were always on the alert to promote their most intimate interests, but on the one occasion in the year when questions bearing on the real welfare of India were to be discussed, the opposite side of the House was practically a desert. (Ministeral cheers.) He trusted that those hon. members who had more or less title to take the affairs of India under their special care, and the members of the National Party, who last year expressed a lively interest in them, would be brought to a sense of the pledges they had given. He expressed a general approval of the composition of the Indian Currency Commission, but thought there should have been some representatives of the people of India among the members, and hoped that the Government of India would be invited to send over capable witnesses to give evidence before the Commission. In conclusion, the hon. gentleman paid a warm tribute to the manner in which all officials of the Indian Government, from the highest to the lowest, and also the noble lord himself, had dealt with the crisis connected with the famine. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Strauss said all the difficulties and dangers of Indian finance were attributable to the monetary system. He suggested that the Home Government should have shown more courage in the past, and have submitted the proposals of the Indian Government affecting the currency to independent investigation. He was in favour of the present inquiry, but urged that, if two or three representative commercial men were put on the Currency Committee it would conduce greatly to confidence in the Committee, both in the city of London and in India.

Mr. Duckworth, whose remarks were interrupted by a count after the dinner hour, expressed his regret at the want of interest shown by members in Indian affairs, and his fear that this apathy would lead to trouble in days to come.

Mr. Harwood was of opinion that no greater disaster could happen to India than that which would be caused by the forcing up of the rupee. Whatever might be the standard adopted, it should be left to find its natural value in commodities.

The resolution was then agreed to.

INDIA OFFICE (STORE DEPOT).

The resolution authorising the raising of money for the purchase of land for the India Office (Store Depot) was agreed to in Committee and reported to the House without amendment.

THE "Volksblatt," of Linz, publishes a letter from the Convent of Reichersberg, in Upper Austria, giving an account of Mr. Gladstone's visit in 1886. Mr. Gladstone had been spending some time in Germany, especially as the guest of Count Arco-Valley, in whose villa on the Tegernsee, as has been already mentioned, he enjoyed the society of Dollinger for weeks together. When the weather became uncomfortably hot in Tegernsee, Count Arco-Valley and his illustrious guest went to the Castle of St. Martin, in the Innviertel, in Upper Austria. One day Count Arco induced Mr. Gladstone to pay his friend, the Prelate Bernhard Appel, Reichersberg, a long visit. The British statesman there closely examined the scientific collections, and with the Prelate spent two hours in the library, afterwards signing his name in the visitors' book, and the date, the 13th of September, 1886. A few weeks latter the Abbot received a parcel of books and essays from Mr. Gladstone's pen, which he had mentioned in conversation during his visit to the convent. What pleased the Abbot most was the copy of a Latin hymn, signed "Gladstone," which the Abbot translated into German for the benefit of his Austrian readers.

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PURELY PERSONAL.

WITHIN the last seventeen years the Prince of Wales has taken part in the obsequies of two of the first Ministers of the Crown. On April 18, 1881, he followed Lord Beaconsfield to his grave at Hughenden. He did not then, as he will to-day in Westminster Abbey, serve as one of the pall-bearers.

One of the most charming and attractive portraits of Mr. Gladstone is unknown, we believe, or known to very few, in England. It was published by Luise von Kobell at Munich about seven years ago as a title-piece to her Ignaz von Dollinger. It represents the great English statesman as the foremost figure in a group seated at coffee upon a balcony in the garden of the Villa Arco al Tegernsee, at his last visit to his old friend Dr. von Dollinger. The other figures in the group are Miss Gladstone, Dr. von Dollinger, Lord Acton, the Count and Countess Emmerich Arco-Valley, Professor Schlottman, of the University, and the famous portrait-painter, Franz von Lenbach, by whom the group was arranged and photographed. It was after this visit that Mr. Gladstone described the great Catholic theologian as "the Germanest of all the Germans!"

Mr. E. P. Knight, the special correspondent of the "Times," who has been arrested at Havana, has had many hairbreadth escapes in different parts of the world. He has travelled in almost every country, and for the last seven years has been connected with the journal he now represents. His first "special" work was done in connexion with the Hunza Nagar campaign, and he represented the "Times" also in Matabeleland 1893-95, Madagascar 1895 and in the Soudan campaign in 1893. Mr. Knight, who is the author of a number of books, is a native of Cumberland.

The Right Hon. Evlyn Ashley, in some "Fragments of Personal Reminiscences" of mr. Gladstone in the May National Review, mentions one characteristic incident:—One afternoon of November, 1868, in the Park at Hawarden, I was standing by Mr. Gladstone holding his coat on my arm, while he, in his shirt sleeves, was wielding an axe to cut down a tree. Up came a telegraph messenger. He took the telegram, opened it and read it, then handed it to me, speaking only two words, namely, "Very significant," and at once resumed his work. The message merely stated that General Grey would arrive that evening from Windsor. This, of course, implied that a mandate was coming from the Queen charging Mr. Gladstone with the formation of his first Government. I said nothing, but waited while the well-directed blows resounded in regular cadence. After a few minutes the blows ceased, and Mr. Gladstone, resting on the handle of his axe, looked up and with deep earnestness in his voice, and great intensity in his face, exclaimed "My missions is to pacify Ireland." He then resumed his task, and never said another word till the tree was down. This, Mr. Ashley thinks, tends to clear the deceased statesman of the charge so often levelled against him, that he only undertook his successive attacks on the existing state of things in Irelad when urged by the spur of party motives.

In the middle of the century Dr. Dobie, whose name has become so well known in relation to the declining years of Mr. Gladstone, was a leading student in the University of Edinburgh. His botanical course under Professor J. N. Balfour led him to the first position and the gold medal. He was also awarded a like distinction in the class of anatomy, presided over by Professor Syme. His thesis was a peculiarly able production, and the originality of investigation elicited, in after years, occasional criticism by professors in the University when lecturing on subjects which Mr. Dobie had introduced in his paper.

Princess Louise has returned to Rosneath, her husband's beautiful estate on the peninsula where the waters of the Gareloch mingle with the Clyde. Her Royal Highness has taken up her abode in the inn which was recently reconstructed in a unique style, her own design. Rosneath Castle is at present let to an English shooting tenant who has deprived natives and visitors of the time-honoured privilege of entering the woods and viewing the famous fir trees "Adam" and "Eve," the largest of their species in Scotland.

St. Warburgh's Church, Derby, the pro-cathedral of the Suffragan Bishop of Derby, which is just being enriched with a handsome rood screen, was the marriage of Samuel Johnson and the widow Porter, the entry running, "Mard., Samll. Johnson, of ye Parish of St. Mary's, in Lichfield, and Elizabeth Porrer, of ye Parish of St. Phillip in B'hm." Why the pair should have taken the trouble to go to Derby for their union was a puzzle even to Boswell, but at any rate the Doctor took advantage of the journey to correct the widows "fantastical notion that a woman of spirit should use her lover like a dog." So when she complained now that he rode too fast, and anon that he lagged behind, he, resolving "not to be made a slave of her caprice, and to begin as he meant to go on." pushed briskly on till he was fairly out of sight with the result that when he later on allowed her to come up with him she was in tears.

From another batch of the hitherto unpublished letters of Charles Lamb in "Cornhill" we make the following extract, which shows what an admirer of old Izaak's immortal book the gentle Elia was: The "Complete Angler" is the only treatise written in dialogues that is worth a half-penny. Many elegant dialogues have been written (such as Bishop Berkeley's "Minute Philosopher"), but in all of them the interlocutors are merely abstract arguments personify'd; not living dramatic characters, as in Walton, where everything is alive, and the fishes are absolutely charactered, and birds and animals are as interesting as men and women.

An extraordinary gipsy ceremony took place at Kirk Yetholm the other day, namely, the coronation of Prince Charles Faa as successor to Esther Faa Blyth, as king of the Scottish gipsies. The Ceremonial commenced with Psalm 100, prayer, National Anthem, speeches, and "Rule Britannia." Then the macebearers and heralds entered the ring, and after the latter had read their proclamations Prince Charles was brought in and crowned by Archibald Gladstone, son of George Gladstone, the local blacksmith. The King subsequently read his Royal Speech. A procession, consisting of two mounted men in character, a pipe and drum band, boys' brigade, the committee, macebeares, brass band, the Royal carriage, drawn by six donkeys, followed by the gipsy attendants, then proceeded from the scene of the ceremony, Kirk Yetholm, Green, to Town Yetholm, a stoppage being made at the Royal Palace. After dinner had been partaken of in a large marquee the company were entertained by sports. Prince Charlie, who has just succeeded to the throne, is the eldest son of the late Queen Esther. He is over seventy years of age, and has a fine gipsy countenance. He is still hale and hearty. He is an intelligent man, and strictly up right in all his ways, and is highly respected. He has long given up the nomadic life of the tribe, and for several years has kept a lodging house at Kirk Yetholm. Possessing great influence over the wandering Border tribes, he is throughly qualified for his office, and it is expected that he will have a long and peaceful reign.

The late Lord Playfair was one of the few men, like Sir John Lubbock, almost equally distinguished as politicians and as men of science. In width of reading, also, Lord Playfair might fitly be compared with Sir John Lubbock. Some idea of the former's encyclopædic culture may perhaps be gathered from the following list of authors from whom (in addition to several pure scientists) he quoted in his Presidential address to the British Association in 1885: Emerson, Washington Swift, Frederick William of Prussia Shakespeare, Milton, Voltaire, Epictetus, Goethe, Virgil, Euripides, Swedenborg, Addison, Chi Hwangti, Antipater, Homer, Solomon, Jules Simon, Horace Mann, Ali Mahomet, Pope, Philip the Good, Plato, Aristotle, and the Prince Consort.

Lord Playfair's teaching was as diversified as his learning. He had been Professor of Chemistry at the Manchester Royal Institution, Chemist to the Museum of Practical Geology, Inspector-General of Government Museums, and Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh. He had, moreover, held any number of Government scientific appointments, and had received any quantity of foreign decorations. He was thrice married, the present, Lady Playfair being an American. Lord Playfair used to declare that his wedding at Boston, U.S., in 1878, when he espoused the eldest daughter of Mr. S. H. Russell of that city, was a veritable festival of the poets, for Emperson, Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, and Whittier were present. With all these great men he was on terms of close intimacy.

Visitors to Lord Playfair's beautiful house in Onslow-gardens may have noticed an engraving of the opening of the 1851 Exhibition, after Selous's picture. All the eminent men who faced the dais on that memorable 1st of May are now gone. Lord Playfair, who to his many other accomplishments added that of an excellent raconteur, had many entertining *ana* to relate of that time. None was more amusing than that which concerned the Chinaman who figures very largely in the picture, as he actually did in the ceremony. Playfair had the ordering of the precession to the dais, He told 'the Prince Consort that a beautifully-robed Chinese had appeared, quite at ease, among the diplomatists, who had no place in the programme. "Never mind; give him a good one said the Prince. He walked between the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Duke Wellington, and bore himself well. On subsequent inquiry he proved to be the man who took the shilling at the Chinese junk then moored for exhibition in the Thames,

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THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JUNE 7.

4th Dragoon Guards—The appointment to a Second Lieutenancy of Gent Cadet J G Browne, forom the R M College, which was notified in the "Gazette" of May 6, 1898, is cancelled

4th Hussars—Lieut the Hon H Baring resigns his commission

6th Dragoons—Capt J W G P Jeffcock. is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Yeomanry

8th Hussars—Sec Lieut G M Mort to be Lieutenant. vice R S V Days, resigned

Grenadier Guards—Lieut F L Fryer is seconded for service on the Staff

Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.—Lieut C F Watson from 3rd Bn to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut H C Hart transferred to the Royal Warwickshire Regt

Norfolk Regt—Capt H J W McK Kennedy to be Major, vice J L Govan, promoted

Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry—Lieut A B Whatman to be Captain, vice J M Vallentin, seconded. Sec Lieut A T S Dickinson to be Lieutenant, vice A B Whatman, Lieut J Sandbach Noel Harrison from 4th Bn to be Second Lieutenant vice A T S Dickinson

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt C H M Doughty is seconded for service with the Egyptian, army Capt C B Bancroft, from half pay to be Captain with precedence next below Capt R S Webber vice C H M Doughty

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt A J Murray to be Major vice R G Kekewich, promoted into the Loyal North Lanceshire Regt The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—S J Somerville vice A J Murray E H Llewellyn in succession to Major R C C Cox Adjutant of Indian Volunteers Sec Liaut J T Lowry to be Lieutenant vice S J Somerville

Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt.—The appointment of Lieut C F Watson, from 3rd Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt to be Second Lieutnancy which was notified in the "Gazette" of May 3 1898 is cancelled

Dorsetshire Regt—Sec Lieut L C Hope to be Lieutenant vice F E Allfrey promoted.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regt.—Lieut C G F G Birch to be Captain vice F A Adam, promoted Sec Lieut F G Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice C G F G Birch.

Black Watch Royal Highlanders.—Major E G Grogan to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Col R H L Brickenden, removed on appointment to the command of the 42nd Regimental District.

Sherwood Foresters Derbyshire Regt.—Capt G E Temple retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the perscribed uniform.

King's own Yorkshire Light Infantry.—Major W B Butler-Creagh retires on retired pay; Capt G F Ottley to be Major, vice W B Butler-Creagh, Capt and Brevet Major H N C Heath is seconded for service on the Staff. The undermentioned Super Captains to be Captains:—A W Elles, vice G F Ottley L W Pease, vice Brevet Major H N C Heath.

King's Shropshire Light Infantry.—Capt E Howell retires from the service, receiving a gratuity Lieut J J White to be Captain, vice E Howell.

King's Royal Riele Corps.—Capt J Curteis is seconded for service in the Army Pay Dept.

Highland Light Infantry—Super Capt A G Balfour to be Captain, vice A A Elliott-Lockhart, deceased.

Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's—Major H S Barlow retires on retired pay, Capt G G A Egerton to be Major, vice H S Barlow Lieut A B Ritchie to be Captain, vice A McClintock, seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut B H M Fox to be Captain, in succession to Major W Adye, who holds a Staff appointment Lieut M S D Westropp resigns his commission.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Super Capt H R Beddoes to be Captain, in succession to Major R C Pentued, who holds an extra-regimental appointment.

West India Regt—Capt L A Brooks to be Major, on augmentation The promotions to rank of Lieutenant of the following Second Lieutenant are antedated as follows:—L K Brounlie, to March 21, 1898 vice F E Yeld, killed in action, J A Greer, to March 22, 1898, vice A L Murison, promoted.

Staff—Capt E Montagu, Suffolk Regt, to be a Staff Captain, vice Capt W G Gwatkin, Manchester Regt, appointed an attached Officer at Headquarters.

Army Medical Staff—Surg-Major-Gen T Walsh is placed on retired pay, Surg-Col J W Maxham, M D, to be Surgeon-Major-General, vice T Walsh, Bde Surg-Lt-Col J F Supple to be Surgeon-Colonel, vice J W Maxham, M D, Surg-Lt-Col H Charlesworth to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, vice J F Supple.

Army Ordnance Dept—Deputy Commissary of Ordnance and Hon Capt J Ledsham retires on retired pay.

Brevet—The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels, Royal Engineers, to be Colonels:—H Clarke, H O Selby, F T N Spratt, Capt Lord E H Cecil, Grenadier Guards, to be Major in recognition of his services during the operation in the Sudan, 1896.

Memorandum—Lieut A R Gaisford, Half-pay List, is retired from the Army on account of ill-health.

Reserve of Officers—Lieut B H Gainsford, 13th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Lieutenant.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMETS.

Commander—H C Kingsford, to Vernon, additional, for torpedo course June 3,

Lieutenants—R F Phillimore 1st and G. T F Pike, W H D Boyle, and A E Acheson, to Furious, H F W Smith, to Vivid, additional, for Furious N and after to Furious undated, A F L Attwood (*a*), RNR, to Furious, for 12 months training undated J N Hamilton, to be Flag Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Brackenbury, C B C M G June, C S Townsend, to Eclipse, additional, for Abyssinia, R G Copleston to Prince George June 11. B Long, to Magnificent, G E Corbett, to Ganges, as First Lieutenant June 20. R Hyde, to President, additional, for compass course at R N College June 16, C B Ballard, to Speedy N April 1, F Sanders a, R N R, to Scout, for 12 months training June 15

Sub-Lieutenants—R J N Watson, to Furious undated, J sampson R N R, to Resolution, for 12 weeks training July 1, J H Woodbridge, to Gibraltar June 8

Midshipmen—F E K Strong, to Volage May 31 instead of June 15, J C Hodgson, to Crescent June 8

Staff Commander—W T Bullmore, to Victory, additional, for Sultan June 6,

Fleet Engineers—J Fielder, to Blenheim, reappointed on recommissioning undated, a Spalding, to Sans Pariel May 11, G Parsons, to Barfleur additional, when recommissioned, G T Simmons, to Pembroke, additional, for Theseus June 3, W H Mitchell, to Vivid, additional, for Retribution June 6

Staff Engineer—H J Rampling, to Vivid, additional, for Charybdis undated

Cheif Engineers—J Barker, to Pembroke, additional, for Arethusa undated. W G Mogg, to Vivid, for Sirius (June 10); W T Wiggins, to Furious (undated); E Gattery, to Vivid, for Conquest June 6

Engineers—F Wise, to Tyne, reappointed on recommissioning June 1, T Shattock, to Blenheim, reappointed on recommissioning undated, W Wright, to Barfleur, additional when recommisioned lent to Blenheim for duty as senior engineer on voyage out, T H B Bishop to Pembroke, additional, for Spitfire June 11, A E Travis, to Diadem, M Rundle to Furious undated

Assistant Engineers—W S Hill, to Sans Pareil May 11, H L Giles and P C A Hillier to Barfleur when recommissioned undated E C Smith to Barfleur for temporary service, additional lent to Blenheim for duty on voyage out, C P W Bartlett, to Barfleur, additional lent to Blenheim for duty on voyage out, A Gavey, to Sans Pareil May 11, last two probationary, G H Elgar, temporary, A D Byrne, temporary, G H Page, and H H Johnson to Diadem, H L M Ford temporary, J B Wilshin, to Furious undated, P E Cutlack, probationary, to Northampton, undated F Guyer to Alecto June 8

Artificer Engineers—T J Wells, to Vivid, supernumerary April 1 T A Moore to Jason undated

Staff Surgeons—S W Vasey, to Barfleur A Kidd, to Diadem C O Sharples to Furious undated

Surgeons.—J Murray, M D, to Tyne, on recommissioning W G Stott, M A, M B, to Chatham Hospital, C Bradley, M D, to Megnificent, F C Stearn, to Jackal, F Bolster, M B, to Pembroke (June 1), H C Whiteside, R L Dickinson, H Wells, B Shewell, M A, M B, J Martin, C B Fairbank, F F Lobb, G B Brown, S Dobree, T Haliday, J G Corry M B, L B Todd, F R C S, H J Chater, R St G S Bond, M B, F R C S, C C Macmillan, M B, F C B Gittings, M B, R M Richards, H E Raper, A G Eastment, G E Duncan, J G Watt, and G E Glynn, B A, M B, to Victory, Additional, for Haslar Hospital (May 23), J F Hall, M B, to Blenheim, for medical charge on voyage to China, and to Barfleur, A T Wysard, to Barfleur and to Blenheim, M Cameron, to Mars, J W O Underhill, M B, and R V Gilmour, to Blenheim, for voyage home, H G T Major, to Diadem (undated), J E H Phillips, to Tamar, J D L Milln, M B, to Cœsar (June 3), E B Pickthorn, to Tamar, P H Boyden, to Vernon (June 7).

Fleet Paymaster.—R B White, to be secretary to Rear-Admiral Bracken-bury, C B, C M G (June 1).

Staff Paymaster.—E H Banks, to Diadem (undated).

Paymaster.—J A Keys, to Northampton, for Curacoa (June 4).

Assistant Paymaster.—H G Wilson, to Barfleur, additional, and to Blenheim for voyage ont (June 3). W J P Pettit, Blenheim, when Barfleur pays off undated.

Clerks.—A E Aylen, to Barfleur, and to Blenheim for the voyage out June 3, W G Cook, to Blenheim, when Barfleur pays off undated.

Gunners.—W S Weeks, to Furious, J Wallace a, to Furious, Q D D undated, F Williams, to Diadem undated, H W Webb, to Excellent, additional, for course of training, A Selley to Pembroke, for Dreadnought, A R R Lloyd, to Pembroke, for Goliath, A J Harod, to Barfleur, G E Casley to Blenheim, A Bendle to Excellent for Kite, E Fox a to Pembroke for Warspite.

Boatwains.—J M Wallis to Furious T undated, J Thornback to Seahorse N June 3, J B Boyd for Q D D, R Reed to Diadem undated, F J Lamble to Cleopatra June 1.

Admiralty May 30.—In accordance with provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb 22 1870 April 30 1877 and Feb 26 1897. Fleet-Engr C E Siewart has been plaoed on retiree list with permission to assume rank of Inspector of Machinary May 18 Admiralty June 2.—The following qualified candidates for the Naval Medical Service have been appointed to be Surgeons in Her Majesty's Fleet:—H C Whiteside R L Dickison H W B Shewell M A M B J Martin C B Fairbank F F Lobb G B Brown S D T Halday J G Corry M B, L B Todd F R C S, H J Chater R St G S Bond M B, F R C S, C C Macmillan M B F C B Gittings M B, R M Richards H E Raper A G Eastment G E Duncan J G Watt and G E Glynn B A, M B May 23.

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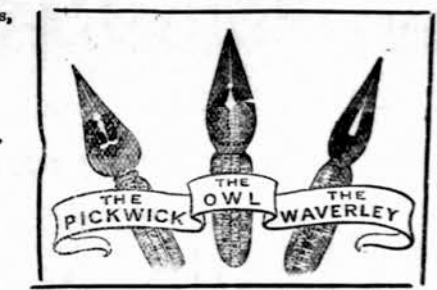

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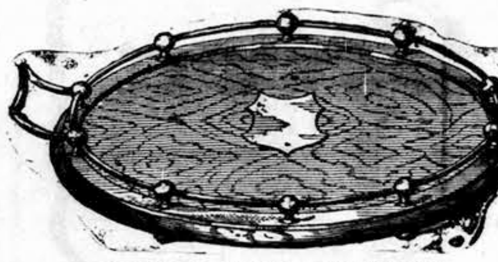

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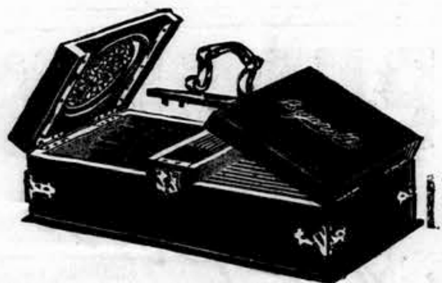

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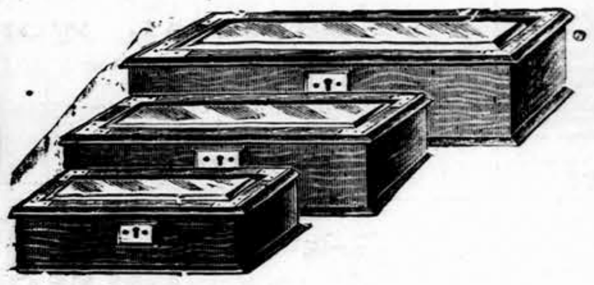

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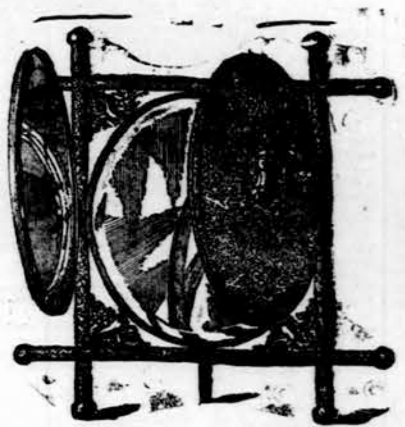

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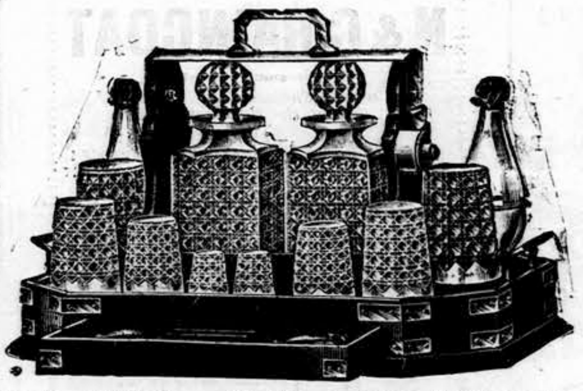

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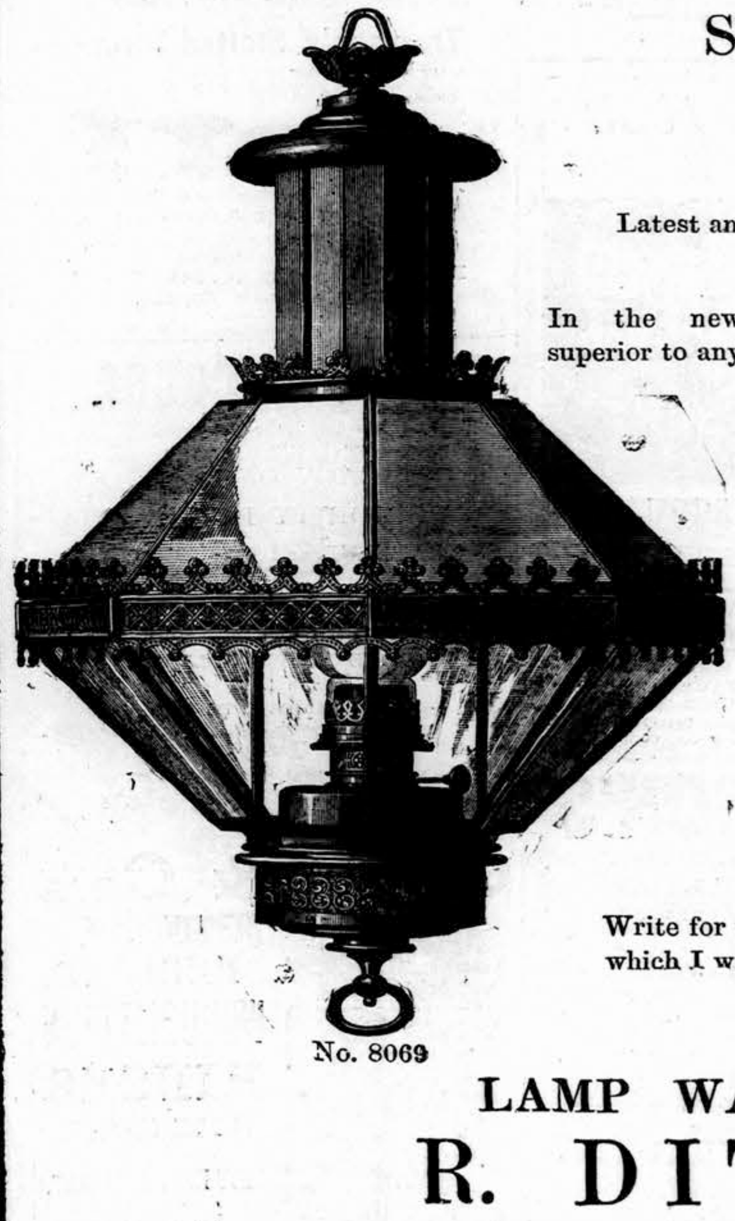

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